The Saturday Evening Post.

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ORIGINAL POETRY.

SONG.

O leave the gay palace and come to my cot,
It rests on the brow of the brake;
The sleeve of rivulets water the spot,
And are fill'd from the urn of the lake;
The ring-dove is heard in the orange-tree grove,
And the shepherd reclines in the vale,
The milk-maid sings sweetly a ditty of love,
And the lambkins skip over the dale.

When the morning appears on the far distant hill,
And the goldfinches chirp in the bow'rs,
And the Zephyr's light ringlet plays over the rill,
W. ll spring from our pallet of flow'rs—
We'll wash in the chrystalline fount of the grot,
And paddle our skiff o'er the lake—
O leave the gay palace and come to my cot,
It rests on the brow of the brake. JEHNUS.

TO ELLEN.

No, Ellen dear, not Envy's frown,
Nor all that Malice can invent,
Shall ever make my soul disown
Thy friendship, or its charms repent.

Believe me love, 'tis useless, vain
To think I deem thee insincere,
Thy gentle heart I would not pain,
Or have thee shed one precious tear.

For Oh! 'tis sweet to feel there's one
On whom I can with truth rely,
To rest my cheerless breast upon,
And falsehood's basest power defy.

Then rest sweet sufferer, Mary's love
Shall never fly thy injured heart;
There shall its tend'rest feelings prove,
And sweetest confidence impart.

I am not one, when sorrow's gloom
O'ershades the prospect of thy days,
And fortune comes to illume
Thy life with joy's too transient rays,

To turn a cold unheeding eye,
Upon thy uncomplaining form,
Or friendship's fairest claims deny,
To make more dark Fate's low'ring storm.

Despair not then thou child of song,
For ever shalt thou find in me,
A friend who'll cease not to prolong
The dearest ties of constancy. MARY.

TO MISS MARY P. A.

The playful swallow lightly dips
Her breast where flows the gentle tide,
With cautious bill the stream she sips,
Which many a deadly plant may hide—
In wanton gambols she will sport,
While summer winds her presence court.

May thou dear maid as careful prove,
As cautious rest thy breast on man,
As careful sip the cup of love,
Till thou thy officer's failing scan—
Then should mild summer breezes cease,
You'll find his love will not decrease.
OLIVEIRA.

There was a being, beautiful and bright
As the first beams of morning in the sky—
Gay as the lark that sings his matin lays
In the mid heaven, fleeted by her, the spring time
Of her life—no thought of care
Had cast a shadow yet on her fair brow—
No sorrow dimmed the brilliance of her eye—
But sweetest dreams of bliss, lit up
By hope's unclouded sun, still tinged her spirit
With their golden hue, and made earth seem to her
Pure as that Eden which the Maker blessed.

Many, very many came,
To offer incense at fair Beauty's shrine;
But she looked on them as the sun on flowers,
Smiled, and departed. Yet, all unconscious of
Its potency, her love for one gain'd strength
With every hour, and it was as the light of life to her.
Companions they had been in youth's green paths—
Together gathered flowers, on the "bright hills
Of young existence," and inhaled the same pure
Fragrance of its balmy air—yet scarcely knew the links
Of fond affection, had so closely bound
Their souls in that firm chain, which death alone
Has power to sever. Tho' she thought not why
Her cheek flushed deeper, when she heard his name—
Her eye grew brighter, when it gazed on him.
And smiles that spoke the gladness of her heart
Brightened her face, like sunshine on the clouds—
Yet others read the secret, to herself unknown—
Nor was he last to see, and feel the happiness
She thus conferred on him.

Thus years pass'd onward;
That he alone should be her chosen partner,
And share with her life's future sorrows, or its present joys—
But human happiness is like the flower
That blossoms, and ere noontide fades away.

She heard it whispered that the youth grew fond
Of midnight revels, and the "flowing bowl"—
Intemperance, with baneful influence, lured him
To her feasts, and with a syren's arts enslaved
His soul. The tidings came upon her, like the deadly
Blast of a southern clime, and blasted every hope.

They met once more—she told him of her fears,
And he was not so far debased, to hide
His errors, from the only heart he loved—
Conscience arose; her slumbers now were broke;
That fadial cheek reproached him with its wrongs;
That tearful eye, he could not bear to meet.

I go, said he, to seek a foreign land,
And I return not to my native home,
Till I redeem, by penitence, the past;
But still where'er I roam, thou art the star
Shall light my exiled heart, and the reward
For every future pain—I ask not thy forgiveness
Till deserved. Thy faithfulness I know—farewell,
May heaven bless thee, cried the hapless girl,
And aid thee in thy purpose of reform—
"Twere best to leave me now, and I will pray
For strength, to bear us, thro' our lonely paths,
With steps unfaltering from the thorns there spread.
I cannot change—my love is thine forever!
I pledge my vows before the God of heaven.

And solitary was her lot indeed, so long
Had she been walking in the social path
Of happiness, as cheered by kindred minds
And feelings flowing like the unchecked waters
That seem dashing—as ever now!

But, she bore her griefs in silence
And moved with the gay, as tho' no change
Had found her placid breast—save that the rose
Forgot to bloom upon her cheek, nor left
A trace of its existence—and her step
No more was lightest in the festive dance.
She sung, but there was tenderness combined
With every note of harmony she breathed—
Not the wild strains of gaiety and mirth
She formerly loved best to waken at her will!

One summer eve, while in her father's hall,
Sounded the music of her gentle voice—
And the gay crowd of beautiful and brave,
Listened in silence to her heavenly notes—
A stranger entered in a foreign garb,
Unseen by her—but noticed by the rest.
He placed his finger on his lips, betoken all
To silence till the song had ceased. None knew,
Tho' each enquired from whence he came,
He mingled in their mirth—but all the sigh
Escaped his bosom, and his spirit seemed
But ill at rest.—Thoughts of the past
Came o'er the maiden, and her eye grew sad—
The stranger watched her varying countenance,
And found that she partook not of the general joy!
And as she stood alone, unheeded, and unheeding all
Gazing upon the starry firmament,
While none watched his departure, to the maiden's side
He stole, and saw the trace of tears upon her snowy hand,
And whispering softly, "I've redeem'd the time,"
Kiss'd from that hand those tell tales of her love!
She looked upon him with bewilder'd eye,
Doubting the truth of this unhoped for bliss!
And can it be! that thus I clasp thy hand
And hear the tidings of such perfect joy!
When I had lost the last faint sparks of hope!
Yes—yes—thou art return'd! Heaven had no boon
More welcome to me than this hour has given!
My own—my long lost love! I cannot speak
The gratitude I feel! Long years must prove
Its verity—and faithfulness to thee
Be the best token of a heart unchanged!
This moment well repays past years of sorrow,
And I fear no more misfortune, since
Thy love is mine! Thus happily united
They returned, to the light-hearted,
And could join with them in all their gaiety—
No counterfeited smiles, thwarted by mental
Grief—but those that warm'd from a glad
Spirit, shedding joys on all! ROSA.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

A PERSIAN LEGEND.

"Let me not stir, nor breathe, lest I dissolve
That tender, lovely form of painted air,
So like Almeria. Ha! it sinks, it falls;
I'll catch it e'er it goes, and grasp its shade."
Mourning Bride.

In the course of my travels through the western part of Asia, I had occasion to make some stay at the city of Ispahan, the ancient capital of Persia, and having been long acquainted with an English resident there, accepted his pressing invitation to make his house my quarter: while I remained at that place. The business which brought me there having been transacted, I found leisure to make excursions through the city and surrounding country, with my friend, who spared nothing to render my situation agreeable, or to afford me instruction and amusement. In one of these peregrinations, we accidentally came across an old mutilated building which appeared to have been uninhabited for centuries. Prompted by curiosity, we entered its shattered gate, and were soon amidst the ruins: long rows of cells were ranged through different parts of it, and from the peculiar disposition of its apartments we were not long in ascertaining that the structure had been designed for a place of punishment.—There was an appearance of antiquity throughout; it had, most likely, in ages past, been the engine of despotism, within whose walls, those unhappy persons who were most obnoxious to tyranny, were immured. Whilst employed in inspecting the cells of this dreary prison, we descried an old man approaching us; after a friendly salutation, he offered to conduct us to his house, where, having arrived, he treated us with great hospitality. We observed upon the sides, various instruments hung up, which we were told had been taken from the ruins of the prison. The host perceiving our curiosity, brought us a manuscript, which also came from thence; the contents were almost obliterated by the hand of Time, and the only part which was legible, was near the conclusion. This, with the aid of my friend, I transcribed; it was the history of a man who had been placed there, and probably to pass away the tedious hours, employed himself in this manner. That part of it which I obtained ran as follows:—

* * * * *

"I was slowly pursuing my way amongst the rugged hills eastward of Ispahan, contemplating the azure vault of heaven, destitute of a cloud on which to rest the wearied eye, with the feelings of a traveller, who, having passed through innumerable dangers and toils, at last arrives from a successful expedition, safe within sight of his dear native home, and experiences a foretaste of returning joys, in beholding his loved mansion, the scene of his youthful pleasures, and the abode of his most near connexions, rearing its head proudly above the horizon, who, in imagination already feels the parental embraces of his beloved inmates, and the affectionate congratulations of his kinsmen. The landscape on all sides was familiar to me: I recollected perfectly when five years before, I had started on the same track, at the instance of my friends, to traverse through various nations, and trade to distant climes in quest of fortune. My anxiety then to set out was great, but it was not unaccompanied with regret: I wished to see the world, to view the most stupendous and singular works of Nature, and to gain a knowledge of the different characters and customs of Nations. My ardent fancy painted the journey as a tissue of pleasures and amusements, during which I would have nothing to do but to gratify continual curiosity. Yet it was with acutely painful feelings that I took leave of home: with my relations it was sorrowful; but with another whose claim had nearest to my heart, it was exquisitely so. How well do I remember when the evening before my departure I met my beauteous Edra, in her father's garden. With what melting tenderness she begged me to desist from my intended journey; her dark blue eyes were suffused with tears, and reflected a faithful image of the agony of her soul; a last look was there taken of what on earth I held most dear. Her image had constantly occupied my thoughts amidst the diversified scenes I passed through; her form floated uppermost in my mind, whether engaged in my commercial affairs, or seeking pleasure amongst the sons of merriment. I have seen those who were considered most beautiful yet they were shadows to Edra: their forms were loaded with jewels, their dresses the most costly that could be imagined; they had been taught the graces of their age, and the most refined allurements of the age; yet a single smile from her was worth more, in my eye, than a thousand blandishments of theirs, her graceful form, when simply attired in her flowing robes, far outshone the blaze of diamonds, beneath which they moved. How great then was my joy, how extatic my delight, to find myself once more amongst my native hills. I pictured to my imagination my princely habitation, my wife, and a future offspring lovely as herself. My expedition had been an extremely fortunate one, and I was returning laden with wealth, with the pleasing expectation of making her, whose love was necessary to my existence, happy. These were my reflections as the golden spires and tall minarets of Ispahan broke upon my sight; it was to me as a dawn upon Paradise. The sun was elevated far above the horizon, and cast a light which was reflected with dazzling brilliancy from the roofs of the Mosques, and dwellings in the city. I was soon amidst the din and bustle of the merchants, and though much changed, began to recognize several scenes of my youth; with eager hopes I pushed through the street where my parents lived, till I arrived at the long wished for spot, and in the twinkling of an eye stood in the halls where my infancy had been nurtured, but it was deserted; I ran through every apartment of the house, but not a soul was in it. Astonished at this, I retraced my steps, mounted my steed and sought the habitation of Edra. On my way thither, I overtook a cavalcade composed of a large number of citizens, and at the head of it, was placed a chariot drawn by milk white horses; anxious to get on I endeavored to pass the crowd, but it was impossible, and my horse quietly following the multitude, I abandoned the reins, and gave myself up to pleasing meditations. I would not at that moment have exchanged situations with the greatest potentate upon earth; I was at peace with all the world; the busy crowd around me seemed like beings of an inferior grade; the anxiety depicted in their countenances, the bustle and confusion occasioned by their avocations, was at that moment, entirely foreign to my mind. Love, the most pure and disinterested, took entire possession of my soul; my faculties were wrapt up in its contemplation. This delicious reverie continued, until I was aroused from it by the stopping of my horse, and on looking round, discovered that the procession had also halted. Profiting by this, I spurred on, until I reached the foremost part of the cavalcade. The house which once held all I loved, stood before me; a thrilling sensation ran like fire through my veins. The chariot had already arrived opposite the door, and ere I had time to alight from my horse, I discovered Edra sitting in it by the side of my younger brother. My feelings were too powerful to be controlled, and she was instantly locked in my arms; but oh! how altered: the rose on her cheek had been exchanged for the lily, and that beautiful eye which had beamed such celestial lustre, was deep sunken in its socket; her once animated countenance was strongly marked by grief. With what rapture I pressed her to my heart; with what ecstacy did I hang o'er her lovely image. Yet those moments of bliss were doomed to be short; I clasped a lifeless corpse. My father first aroused me, by informing me that she was a bride: had a flash of lightning severed my body at the moment, it would have been far more welcome than this intelligence. "Who," cried I, "has dared to cross my hopes? Let him appear, and though a legion guarded him he shall meet the punishment he deserves." A single look of my brother was sufficient; the cowering villain stood aghast and horror-struck on beholding me. His conscience accused him, and his cowardly heart refused to bear him up in this extremity.—Rage took possession of my soul; in a moment my bright yatagan gleamed in the air, and in the next, his guilty soul took wing, to appear with its load of crimes, before the impartial bar of Heaven. What passed after this I do not know, but have been told that others accompanied the unhappy bride and guilty bridegroom to another world sent by my hand; mercy forbid that my father should be of the number thus deprived of life by an infuriated man.

* * * * * *

When I recovered from my swoon, I found myself immured within the walls of a dungeon; my limbs and body felt the galling weight of the ignominious fetters which enclosed them. Eternal Prophet! what a change: I who a few hours ago was exulting in my happiness, my heart bounding lightly at the prospect of future bliss spread before me, who considered myself the most fortunate and happy of mortals, in most affluent circumstances, on the eve of clasping a beloved maid in my longing arms, was, by the machinations of a villain in a brother's form, cast from the very summit of felicity, from the pinnacle of happiness, to the lowest depth of misery and suffering. From the inmost recesses of a dungeon, where the heart is soliened down by repentance and remorse, I look back upon the past actions of my life; I have sailed smoothly along the current of Time with an equable and uniform motion; when a frail bark, built of weaker materials than my own, or exposed to more vicissitudes, has bent, beneath the weight of affliction, my hand has not been withheld. My career furnishes but few incidents for narration, or crimes for remorse: reason has guided me through many whirlpools where others have sunk. My love for Edra was founded on the most pure and disinterested motives; it was a union of two kindred souls, formed by nature for each other; a congeniality of disposition from our first acquaintance knit the bands of friendship firm, which, fanned by auspicious zephyrs, ripened into the full maturity of love; it was love truly formed in heaven. Allied so closely to the charming girl, I left my home to seek for fortune; she looked kindly upon me, and I returned bringing the product of my industry, my wealth, to lay it and myself at Edra's feet. But to find her on whom I would willingly have sacrificed my life, snatched from me by the artifices of a villain, was more than I could bear. My frantic desperation drove me to the commission of a dreadful crime, and made me a fratricide. I have imbrued my hands in a brother's blood; but that brother had acted the part of a murderer to me; though man will condemn the act yet my conscience does not weigh heavily upon me, and I hope ere long to stand acquitted in the sight of Edra, of my fellow mortals, and of that great Being who judges the deed by the previous intention and motive, and whose fiat will be pronounced with the strictest and most perfect justice."

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More had been added to the manuscript, but it was impossible to decypher it. We have only enough to shew the cause which brought this miserable being to a dungeon, where, no doubt, he terminated his existence, and we can only hope, with him, that he will finally be acquitted in the sight of Edra and his Maker. ORASMYN.

THE MORALIST.

SATURDAY EVENING.

The past week is fled, and the evening is come
That precedes the Sabbatical rest;
Like the days of the year, now departed and gone,
Like the sun that descends to the west.

Like a voice from the grave, bidding mortals beware
Of the waste of the hours as they fly,
How silently warns us to watch and prepare
For the moment that calls us to die.

Each year, and each month, and each day like a friend
In the language of wisdom convey
Some type of the shadows of death that attend
On the steps of the aged and gray.

Oh! who can think of the week that is gone,
That precedes the Sabbatical rest,
And not call to mind the repose of the tomb,
As he sees the sun set in the west?

RELIGION IN WOMAN,

As in man, is not only "of the operation of God," but the result of reflection, comparison and choice, and consists in a cheerful and happy renunciation of all the heart holds dear, for Jesus Christ, and of every opposing interest for his kingdom and glory—and this is her distinguished excellence. Let the fear of God, and the love of Jesus Christ, control her domestic virtues; let the humility, patience, faith, hope, charity and resignation, of the gospel, become interwoven with her personal accomplishments, and sweeten and govern her conduct and how lovely is such a woman! It has frequently been remarked, that pious women are not only more numerous, but more pious, than pious men. How infinitely superior are her charms to all the fascinations of beauty, all the splendor of external accomplishment, and all the delicious joys of giddy dissipation! How invaluable does such a woman appear, adorned and dignified, not only by all that earth can give, but decked in the robes of that piety and loveliness which earth can neither give nor take away.

AFFECTIONATE PREACHING.

"A preacher ought to speak to his audience as a father would talk to his children, with an affectionate tenderness. In the most awful denunciations of the divine displeasure, an air of unaffected meekness should be preserved, that while, with unsparing fidelity, we declared the whole counsel of God, it may appear we are actuated by a genuine spirit of compassion. A hard and unfeeling manner of denouncing the threatenings of the word of God, is not only barbarous and inhuman, but calculated, by inspiring disgust, to rob them of all their efficacy. If the awful part of our message, which may be styled the burden of the Lord, ever fall with due weight on our hearers, it will be when it is delivered with a trembling hand and faltering lips; and we may then expect them to realize its solemn importance, when they perceive that we ourselves are ready to sink under it."

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

THE FUNERAL.

The bier was at the door, and the people were collecting to pay the last tribute of respect to the remains of the once charming L. The time at length arrived for the procession to move, I followed, and gradually approaching the grave-yard my mind involuntarily reflected upon the change that a few days had produced. The form I was then following to the tomb, I had looked upon but a short time since in all the sprightliness of youthful gaiety and healthful vigor, and beheld her countenance beaming with expression—she was the admiration of friends, they looked upon her with delight as one amiable and lovely, possessing a mind cultivated, and refined, and full of affection and tenderness—but the music of that voice they had listened to with delight is now stopped in death—those delicate fingers that had produced the powerful effort of the piano, by their graceful touch, are now cold and still—that fatal disease, consumption, had marked her for its prey, and in two short months had consummated its cruel purpose, and wasted in its progress all that was lovely and interesting—when feeble nature exhausted and deprived of its remaining strength yielded to the destroyer.

Arrived at the grave-yard the grave was waiting to receive the corpse; the heir was gently placed on the ground, and the coffin lowered in the narrow space—the silence was interrupted only by bursts of grief from relatives and friends. At this moment my attention was directed to a youth, whose agonizing looks bespoke the intense feeling that had seized his soul: no tear was in his eye to give vent to his distress, but despair and settled grief was depicted in every feature, and as the coffin disappeared he sunk apparently lifeless on the earth—I enquired his name, it was her lover—his manly countenance had lost every vestige of colour and a deathlike paleness covered his face; he seemed insensible to every thing around, when, as if starting from a dream, with a vacant and frenzied look, exclaimed, Is she here? where, where? then recovering with a groan, and a look almost terrific, he again sunk to the earth and was carried from the ground. With feelings deeply excited, I turned away and looking upward had almost exclaimed, tenacious heaven, why this distress? why permit the most sincere affections, and most tender ties that our nature possess to entwine around the heart? why permit us to enjoy the society of those we love until the chords of our feelings are linked together as in one, and made the joy of our very existence? why is it when thus wrapped up and cemented together, the cold hand of death, disregarding all, tears asunder every tie and prostrates every hope? it is the will of heaven, and who should murmur, the unerring hand of Providence knows when to afflict, though we cannot see into its mysterious ways. Friends may weep over the grave of the youthful L. and lament her early departure—hence, the cold clod which now covers her body, moistened by the genial warmth of spring, will give nourishment to the grass and the flowers that encircle her tomb, but her happy spirit made pure by a Saviour's blood, far removed from earthly scenes, will join the heavenly host in the general song. WALTER.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

VISIONARY RAMBLE.

Moping one evening at home, over a large fire, with an eternal book in my hand—eternal it was, for it had neither beginning nor end—I had just concluded nodding over the last chapter, when, as usual, I tumbled into a reverie—my first thoughts teemed with congratulations, and eulogia on my estimable self, who, as I thought, was as gallant a young man as any in christendom, since I had outwitted in gallantry several rival gentlemen of talents and respectability, who paid their addresses to that Dragon of all perfection, *Dulcinea Del Bombasta*, who, were it not for some silver arguments and golden recommendations, might

Waste her fragrance in the desert air.

These humble reflections carried my mind to the fair one, and left me arched in profound obeisance, in the adorable presence of the gilt P.B. When I recovered my erection I beheld her shrivelled face mantled with so many alternate colors, that the *showery arch* was a *fool* to it—"Most celestial of terrestrial creatures," said I, and the red puddle of her blood suffused the yellow parchment of her cheeks so deeply, that they might have stood in competition with the irregular promontory of bronze that jutted out between them, then grinning a smile and seizing me by the button, "Zenith of Perfection," cried she, with a sapient simper, then wheeling her grey eye balls towards heaven, "O celestial heaven! O terrestrial earth." "Hold, hold there, thou paragon of loveliness!" interrupted I, swelling my cheeks with a dutch cherub's hiatus, "thy apostrophe is too charming for sense to bear!". Thus simpering, nodding, and grinning, we waddled our weary way into the parlour, kitchen, and bed-chamber, for they were all epitomized into one apartment. On entering the room I beheld to my great surprise and indignation, the brawny relique of a *skin and bone* rival, who, as I thought, had been dubbed knight of the hempen collar, for the valiant conduct he displayed at the siege of a pig-stye in Wales. Goose-quills cannot delineate my feelings on seeing a scape-gallows competitor, who had a prior claim to my Adonis's affections, but the gentle reader may, without error, consider me on the point of the hysterics.

My rival, whom a profound naturalist might have mistaken for a large species of Lizard, in the consumption, or the dried skeleton of an African Eel, sat with his chin pillowed on a cane, screwing, contracting, and expanding an ugly hole, which it were base flattery to call a mouth—his tongue-case presented the miniature of a country grave-yard, seen through a bank of reddish earth, as his teeth so intimately resembled an irregular mass of tomb stones; after contorting a significant sneer at my wandering self, he was soon delivered of the following words: "Boy, did I entertain the slightest shade of suspicion, that you came here to offer your odious incense at the shrine of my intended, I would greet you with a *wooden salutation*"—then burst his mighty soul—he resumed his stool, for chairs there were none, and grinned triumph at Dulcinea.

After arranging all the preliminaries of anger, such as knitting my brows, and flashing the electric-spark of vengeance from my eyes, my voice broke forth in these terms, "Thou dried meat's tongue; thou butcher of common sense; thou bloodless, fleshless, brainless outline of a starved grey-hound; thou empty, vain, tumid, bombastic, flimsy, cobweb, paltry, brazen, illiterate, infamous rainscallion; thou atom"—*Item* was scarce out of my mouth, when my antagonist, leaping from his seat like a starved camelion, grasped the cane, that vied in thickness with his leg, and vociferated: "Bag of sin"—

So saying, a noble stroke he lifted high.
Which hung not, but so swift with tempest fell,

that, as I leaped back to evade the blow, I struck my head against the chair in which I was dreaming, and was near tumbling into the fire; and instead of pressing the paw of my Lady Del Bombasta, I found myself caressing my old tattered volume. JAQUES.

THE MISCELLANIST.

COMFORTS OF THE SEASON.

A Parody on the Miseries of Winter.

Comfort 1st. 'Tis a clear moonlight, frost on the windows—without taking long to undress, spring into a down bed, between a pair of clean cold sheets, the exercise of the day having circulated your blood, you soon become warm, and having nothing wherewith to reproach yourself, sink into a peaceful slumber.

2d. Awake with the first beams of the sun, playing on the dazzling frost of the windows—jump up, dress hastily but with care, catch a glimpse of your self in the glass, ruddy from the effects of cold water and a dry towel, your eyes brightened by the sweet repose of the night—enter the breakfast parlour, pleasantly warmed by a stove—meet the ladies of the family in dark bombazetts, and clean white ruffles—the coffee excellent, muffins hot—listen with interest to your sister's account of the gratitude of the little boy to whom she gave the suit of clothes she was making last week, and the pleasure she felt at visiting the children's church, in Cherry street.

3d. Walk out in boots made to fit your feet—the pavements are covered with ice—observe an old gentleman much embarrassed at the foot ways—offer your arm with kindness, and conduct him to his lodgings in safety—hurry to the counting-house—are informed you must see a person who lives six miles from town—gallop out—transact your business—get home in time to dine, glowing with the charming warmth produced by exercise in a pure atmosphere—find the addition of one or two agreeable persons at table—talk of your ride, your ideas of roads, canals, &c. an animated dispute takes place about internal improvement—some new ideas started, and you are requested to write a paper on the subject.

4th. Read Cicero's Letters aloud to your sisters, charmed with their remarks—told 'tis time to dress for the evening party, (not in corsets) enter the room—what beauty! what elegance! converse with a lady remarkable for the neat simplicity of her dress—she is well bred without affectation—well informed without vanity—she is a stranger in the city—praises the politeness of the young gentlemen—says her "Pa was walking out this morning, but could not get over the ice, had it not been for the kindness of a young gentleman to whom he was entirely unknown"—delightful evening—party breaks up too soon.

WHISKERS AND BEARD.

The Tartars declared the Persians infidels, and waged a long war with them, because they would not cut off their whiskers. It is more infamous in Turkey to lose the beard than to be publicly whipped. To touch another's beard, or to cut off a little, was a token of love and protection among the first French, and all letters which came from the King had three hairs of his beard in the seal.—In the reign of Catherine, Queen of Portugal, the brave John de Casto took the castle of Diu, in India. He borrowed from the inhabitants of Goa 1000 pistoles, as a security for which, he sent them one of his whiskers. The Turks, when they comb their beards, gather the loose hairs, fold them in paper, and bury them where they bury their dead. Amongst the Romans the beard was a mark of wisdom; and a learned man, who aspired to a philosophic chair, could not possess it on account of being beardless. The Turks shave the head, but let the beard grow. The Negroes shave their heads, in figures; at one time in stars, at another, like the Friars; and still more commonly in alternate stripes. The Talopoins of Siam, shave the heads and the eyebrows of such children as are committed to their care. The kings of Persia, and some of the early kings of France, had their beards knotted and buttoned with gold. The Americans pluck the beard up by the roots, so that they have been thought to have no beard—a mistake which Linnæus has fallen into. A beard was esteemed formerly in France as a badge of liberty, and the people were not a little proud of wearing it long and of curling it to render it ornamental. The monks and friars, who affected to despise the little vanities of the world, took it in their heads to shave their beards; and the then Bishop of Rouen, taking it extremely ill that the laity did not follow so pious an example, began to preach about beards in the pulpit; and by degrees worked himself to so high a pitch of opposition, that he excommunicated all those of his diocese who would not consent to be shaved. Hereupon the bigots, indeed, soon permitted themselves to be trimmed; but the more worldly-minded, accustomed to join the idea of privilege to that of our beards, conceived their liberties and their properties at stake, and like true patriots, went to their chin. The commotion grew so general, and its consequences so dangerous that Louis VII. found himself necessitated to take part with the clergy, and have his own beard taken off, to bring smooth chins into fashion at court, and by that means to overcome the prejudices of the populace.

The following humorous anecdote is taken from Tristram Shandy, and of course is fictitious but the reasoning of his Majesty and his conclusion as to declaring war, are as sensible and praise worthy as those reasonings and conclusions which have caused many wars bloody and destructive.

"As Francis the First of France, was one winter night warming himself over the embers of a wood fire, and talking with his first minister of sundry things for the good of the State, it would not be amiss, said the King, stirring up the embers with his cane, if this good understanding between ourselves and Switzerland was a little strengthened: There is no end sire, said the minister, in giving money to those people, they would swallow up the treasury of France. Poo! poo! answered the King, there are more ways than one, Mons. le Premier, of bribing States, besides that of giving money. I'll pay Switzerland the honor of standing god father for my next child. Your Majesty, said the minister, in so doing, would have all the grammarians in Europe upon your back. Switzerland, as a republic, being a female, can in no sense be god father. She may be god mother, replied Francis, hastily—so announce my intention to-morrow morning by a courier. I am astonished, said Francis the First, (that day fortnight) speaking to his minister as he entered the closet, that we have had no answer from Switzerland. Sire, I wait upon you, this moment, said Mons. le Premier, to lay before you my despatches upon that business. They take it kindly? said the King. They do, sire, replied the minister, and have the highest sense of the honor your Majesty has done them—but the republic, as god mother, claims her right in this case of naming the child. In all reason, quoth the King, she will christen him Francis, or Henry, or Lewis, or some name that she knows will be agreeable to us. Your Majesty is deceived, replied the minister, I have this hour received a despatch from our President, with the determination of the republic on that point also. And what name has the republic fixed upon for the Dauphin? Shadrach, Mesheck and Abednego, replied the minister. By St. Peter's girdle, I will have nothing to do with the Swiss, cried Francis the First, pulling up his breeches and walking hastily across the room. Your Majesty, replied the minister calmly, cannot bring yourself off. We'll pay them in money, said the King. Sire, there are not fifty thousand crowns in the treasury, answered the minister; I'll pawn the best jewel in my crown, said Francis the First. Your honor stands pawned already in this matter, answered Mons. le Premier. Then, Mons. le Premier, said the King, by —— we'll go to war with 'em."

COOKE THE TRAGEDIAN.

Cooke was announced one evening to play the Stranger, at the Dublin Theatre. When he made his appearance, evident marks of agitation were visible in his countenance and gesture; this, by the generality of the audience, was called great acting; but those who were acquainted with his failing, classed it very properly under the head of intoxication. When the applause had ceased, with difficulty he pronounced—"Yonder hut, yonder hut," pointing to his cottage; then beating his breast, and striking his forehead, he paced the stage in much apparent agitation of mind. Still this was taken for the *chef d'ouvre* of fine acting, and was followed by loud plaudits, and "bravo, bravo!" At length, having cast many a menacing look at the prompter, who repeatedly, though in vain, gave him the word, he came forward, and with overacted feeling thus addressed the audience. "You are a mercantile people, you know the value of money, a thousand pounds, my all, lent to serve a friend is lost forever. My son, too, pardon the feelings of a parent, my only son, as brave a youth as ever fought his country's battles, is slain. Not many hours ago I received the intelligence, thank God, he died in defence of his King!" Here his feelings became so powerful that they choaked his utterance, and with his handkerchief to his eyes, he staggered off the stage, amidst the applause of those who, not knowing the man, pitied his situation. Now, the fact is, Cooke never possessed a thousand pounds in his life, nor had he ever the honor of being a father; but too much intoxicated to recollect his part, he invented this story, as the only way by which he could decently retire; and the sequel of the business was, that he was sent home in a chair, whilst another actor played in his stead.

SHERIDAN.

A heart-stirring incident connected with the funeral of this illustrious but ill-starred genius has been made known by a gentleman of undoubted veracity. That Moore has omitted any allusion to it, must strike our readers with astonishment.

It is already known that the remains of Sheridan were removed from Saville Row, to the residence of his kinsman, in Great George Street, Westminster. There they lay in state, to indulge the longing grief of a few friends, who clung to his bleak and shattered fortunes. On the forenoon of the day fixed for their to-

ferment, a gentleman dressed in deep mourning entered the house, and requested of the attendant, who watched in the chamber of death, to allow him a last look of his departed friend. He professed to have known the deceased early in life, and to have undertaken a long journey in order to seize a parting glance of his pale features. The agony and earnestness with which the application was urged, lulled the suspicions of the servingman, if any had arisen in his mind, and after a slight hesitation it was assented to. The lid of the coffin was removed—the body unshrouded—and the death-chilled frame revealed to view. The gentleman gazed for some minutes upon it, and then fumbling in his waistcoat pocket, produced a bailiff's "wand," with which he touched the face, and instantly declared, to the horror and alarm of the servant, that he had arrested the corpse in the king's name, for a debt of £300. Before the requisite explanations had been gone through, the funeral group had assembled. The circumstance was instantly made known to Mr. Canning, who took Lord Sidmouth aside, and begged his advice and assistance. Lest the delay might mar the progress of the sorrowful train, they generally agreed to discharge the debt; and two checks, for £250 each, were given over to the bailiff, and accepted of by him. Without their timely interference the procession might have been detained for some hours; and even in spite of their prompt sympathy and kindness, the multitudes who had congregated in the Palace Yard could not help murmuring when the stated hour was allowed to elapse so long without any apparent reason.

This melancholy occurrence is sufficient to excite the pity of the most censorious towards the fate of poor Sheridan. While in life his feelings were hourly subjected to the rudest shocks, and after death, his remains were insulted and despised. What a lesson to the thoughtless and irregular sons of genius! Be their services to mankind how ever great—let themselves be marked but as the vanguard in the march of mind—or the apostles who paralyse the sceptre of Mammon—misery, wretchedness, and insult will be their sad doom, unless prudence guide their steps, or sensibility flow in the channel of virtue.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Gentlemen—Music, the "*divine restorer and harmonizer of the soul*," is a talent in its practice spreading more delight than any other, and a pleasure unfelt by the bosom which harbors aught of inhumanity. The only objection against it comes from the rigid economist of time; yet, of him would I ask, are there to be no moments of relaxation?—must the bow be always bent? The harmless tenants of the grove, between their intervals of labor, in the search of food, exult in notes of joy, which excite the sympathy of all animated nature.—And shall man alone, persist in his sullen misery, nor dare to express one note of pleasure, one gay effusion of gratitude?—While I am disposed to excuse the visionary objections which are inherited from our forefathers, when piety was incensed at the association of music with the rites of superstition, as it would be madness to prefer pain to pleasure—deformity to beauty—so would it be not to love harmony—at least as much as we abhor discord. If the frenzy of Saul was assuaged by the harp of David, many an evil brooding brain has been harmonized by music's thrilling chords, and the savage breast been taught to vibrate in concert with the companions of humanity; for it is a sentiment taught by universal experience, that,

"He who has no music in his soul,
Is fit for treason, stratagem and spoil."

It has been and still is a matter of very considerable doubt, whether the *Garcian* groupe would meet with much encouragement in our city. Were I allowed to express an opinion on the subject I should say they would not; the Italian style of singing is not so popular here as in Europe, and the musical taste of our city is decidedly in favor of those simple and unaffected strains which so often "captivate the heart" at our concerts. The performances of the "Musical Fund Society," at the Hall on the twenty-first February, and those of the "St. Cecelia Society," at the Masonic Hall, on Monday, the twenty-seventh February, are sufficient proofs to establish the ground which I have assumed. The *Instrumental* department in both of these Societies is objectionable on account of the very long pieces generally performed by them; which, although very fine as to composition, generally tire an audience. Before concluding this subject, permit me to say that the remarks which have appeared in the "Daily Advertiser," of this week, are at once improper and ill-natured.—Such remarks are only calculated to deter other ladies belonging to either of these societies, from contributing their mite to please their fellow members, lest they also would be obliged to undergo the same fiery ordeal. To conclude I shall use the words of Pope, as applicable to such self-made critics:

"Some have for wits then critics past,
Turned authors next, and proved plain fools at last."

EDWIN.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

TO THE PUBLIC.

B. M. Smith, having been for some time past successfully engaged in the practice of medicine in this city, particularly in healing and removing ulcerated sores, cancers, wens, cutaneous and scrofulous complaints, &c. begs leave, in addition to those certificates of his skill which have already been published, to lay before the public the following testimonials, tendered to him by the respectable individuals whose names are attached to them.

To B. M. Smith, No. 86 N. Fifth street.

Sir—In justice to you, and duty to my fellow-creatures, permit me thus publicly to acknowledge the cure I have received through your means. I had been afflicted some years with a grievous ulcerated sore leg, attended with swelling, pain and itching, which made me miserable—I had tried a great variety of remedies, both external and internal, all to no effect. At length hearing of the variety of cures performed by you for persons in like situation, I was encouraged to apply to you for relief, and after making use of the means a few months, under your particular care and attention, I believe you have at length perfected a cure—I am free from pain, and can walk with as much ease as ever. Information will be given to the enquirer, by calling at my residence, No. 148 Market street.

Yours, SAMUEL PANCOAST.

Philadelphia, Feb. 6, 1826.

Dr. Smith,

Sir—Having obtained a very important cure through your means, I deem it not improper to make it public. Several years ago I received a very severe hurt in one of my legs, which caused an ulcer, attended with swelling, itching, pain, and other afflicting symptoms—I resorted to the skill of a physician, and tried a variety of remedies, but all to no effect. Having at length heard of a variety of cures performed by you for persons in like situation, I was encouraged, on applying to you for relief, and confided my case to your treatment, when I soon perceived myself getting better, and have continued so. These last three or four months it is completely healed up, and recovered its usual strength, and I believe it to be a perfect cure.

LEWIS BROWN.
No. 146 Market street.

Philadelphia, Feb. 18, 1826.

This may certify, that I had been for some time in a declining state of health, when, in the year 1824, my disease assumed a more alarming aspect—I became subject to all the symptoms attendant on pulmonary consumption, and was reduced to what my physician considered an incurable state. In this condition my case was made known to Dr. B. M. Smith, No. 86 North Fifth street, who recommended his Pulmonary Balsam—I commenced using it, and, by taking five bottles, I was restored to a perfect state of health, which I have enjoyed for the last eight months. For this important and unexpected cure, I tender Dr. Smith the tribute of a grateful heart.

SARAH WILLIAMSON,
No. 27 Swanson street.

Philadelphia, Nov. 13, 1826.

The subscriber, having been sorely afflicted, for upwards of six months, with an ulcerated sore leg, which deprived him entirely of the use of the limb affected, feels it a duty he owes to the afflicted, as well as the public at large, to inform them, that he was recommended to Doctor Smith, known as the Indian Doctor, who he had often heard had made some astonishing cures—and as a last resort applied to him, and in the course of two months he effected a perfect cure.

ALEXANDER NOBLE,
Corner of Twelfth and Market,
at Smith & Graff's.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

When I consider the multitude and variety of publications now extant, on this subject, and dispersed abroad among an enlightened community, the first idea that naturally presents itself is that each of these compilations must of course be the emanation of abundant and superior knowledges maturely digested, and modified with a judgment commensurate with the great object proposed, the instruction of mankind—the leading of the present and future generations in the invaluable science of speech; and the second, that every principle advanced by their respective authors, is either universally admitted, or accompanied with suitable proofs, founded on the genius and analogy of the language, so that the inquisitive learner may have an opportunity of forming his opinions on rational motives, and not be subjected to follow blindly the arbitrary caprices of his instructor;—For if grammar is a science, it ought to be treated as a science.

But on examining and comparing these elementary works it would seem as if the writers, with one, or perhaps two exceptions, had chiefly aimed at eccentricity as their best recommendation to that patronage which all so anxiously solicit, without affording even plausible grounds for those abberations. To exhibit one glaring instance out of many; there are two classes of words:

1. Mine, thine, his, hers, its, ours, theirs;
2. My, thy, his, her, its, our, your, their.

One author calls the first class of these, 'personal pronouns,' and the second class, 'adjective pronouns.' Another styles them all 'personal pronouns,' and at the same time, on the very next page, pronounces the second class 'adjective pronouns,' thus confounding all notion of distinction. While a third great man makes them all 'adjective pronouns,' denying that any one of them is a personal pronoun. And a fourth asserts that they are all 'personal pronouns,' and nothing else. And mind, you must take each gentleman's bare word for his arrangement, for not one of them has given a shadow of proof so that you are left to your own judgment to determine what individual among them is right, for no two of them can be so while each opposes all the rest.* Let us examine who is right, for I think it is not hard to discover.

It is now universally admitted that English substantives have three cases, the nominative, the possessive and the objective. And the personal pronoun serves in place of the substantive, and discharges the same functions.—These are decided points. Thus, Jacob, Jacob's, Jacob, are the three cases of the noun Jacob; and to these correspond the three cases, he, his, him, of the personal pronoun. So far will be readily admitted; but it is contended that 'his' is also an 'adjective pronoun of the possessive kind;' and that is, say the advocates, when 'his' is attached to a noun, as, 'his book.' A learned discrimination! Now this I distinctly deny:—nay, I deny that there are any such words at all as 'adjective pronouns of the possessive kind' in the English language.

Whether I say, Jacob's book, or the book is Jacob's, it is plain Jacob's is the possessive case of the noun in each phrase, and accordingly, in the equivalent expressions, 'his book,' and the book is 'his,' it is equally manifest that 'his' stands for Jacob's in both, and therefore is the same possessive case of the pronoun in the former of these, as it confessedly is in the latter. Can any man deny this? If 'his' must be called an adjective pronoun in the phrase, 'his book,' because it refers to the noun, 'book,' surely Jacob's has an equal right to be styled also an adjective pronoun, in the equivalent phrase, Jacob's book, and for the very same reason. To me, I confess, it is matter of astonishment that there could be a second opinion on a matter so simple and superficial.

One example more: Men's is the possessive case whether I say 'the Men's garments,' or 'the garments are the Men's.' And in the equivalent phrases 'their garments,' and 'the garments are theirs,' the two words *their* and *theirs* stand severally for the possessive case, Men's; whence it is evident their, and theirs, are equally the possessive case of the personal pronoun they; nor does it make any thing against the fact, that the possessive case has two forms *their* and *theirs*, any more than it does against the indefinite article that is under the two forms 'a' and 'an.' The only difference between 'their' and 'theirs' is that the former is always attended by a noun immediately following it, and by which it is governed, while the latter ever stands alone, and is equivalent to the two words 'their' and its accompanying noun. And hence it comes that 'theirs' will sometimes (like men's) do the office of a nominative, and sometimes that of an objective case, as in the comparison of two churches, for instance, we might say, our church is well built, but *theirs* is more splendid; ours is old-fashioned, but they have built *theirs* in modern style; 'theirs' serving in the former instance for a nominative case, and in the latter for an objective; and that because it comprehends in itself the two words 'their church.'

This explanation applies with equal propriety and effect to my and mine, thy and thine, his and hers, our and ours, and your and yours. Whence it is incontestible that the words in the second class above are not adjective pronouns, but the possessive cases of the personal pronouns I, thou, he, she, it, we, you and they, as well as those of the first class, mine, thine, &c.

Here then we have disposed of one whole section of adjective pronouns, and referred them to their lawful and proper places among the personal pronouns, and thereby disincumbered ourselves of a useless distinction which never had a reality, and which in syntactical parsing proved very perplexing, not only to learners, but even to the teachers, because their numbers frequently could not be reconciled to those of the nouns to which they were thought to belong, agreeably to the latter part of Rule 8 of Murray's syntax; which rule, by the present arrangement has nothing at all to do with them. And we may further observe that these personal pronouns, my, thy, his, her, its, our, your and their, are duly governed in the possessive case by their succeeding nouns, in the same manner as the substantives represented by them would be as per Rule 10 of Murray, agreeably to an observation under the same rule which says, "substantives govern pronouns as well as nouns in the possessive case, as every tree is known by *its* fruit; goodness brings *its* reward, &c."

The same may be said of the relative 'whose,' but as this belongs to another class I shall defer any further remarks on the subject of it till a future occasion.

MARTIN ROCH.

Philadelphia, Nov. 30th, 1826.

* Such diversity of opinions among the most learned authors must not only bewilder learners, and paralyze their proficiency, but of course warrant the conclusion that our Language is far from being, even yet, settled; and the more especially when it is considered that the words in question, though small, are perhaps the most useful, and of most extensive application, scattered profusely through its various constructions: for how few sentences there are without one or more of them?

The brick machine, invented at Wiscasset, Maine, by J. M. Brookings, by competent judges, will entirely supercede the present mode of making brick. The following is a description of it from the Wiscasset Intelligencer:

"The mortar is received into a large hopper, where it may be ground fine enough for potter's use—passes into the moulds, which are conveyed through a channel to the hands of the workmen. The mould is returned to a trough, where an apparatus washes and cleanses it with great expedition—it is then placed on the other end of the channel, passes under the feeder of the hopper, and out at the other of the channel, as above described. The whole machinery is moved by a wheel 3½ feet in diameter, which may be turned with ease by a lad of 12 years. It may be adapted to hand, horse or water power. With hands sufficient to place the mortar in the hopper, receive and return the moulds, one hand at the wheel may mould 30,000 bricks in a day. By water power, the machine may be made to form 100,000 or more, as one turn of the wheel forms a brick. It is placed on a carriage to convey it to different parts of the yard, or elsewhere. The pressing machine is very economical, and requires less labour than any thing yet invented. The whole expense of the machine for making and pressing brick (adapted to hand power) will not exceed 30 dollars."

DIMENSIONS OF THE CAPITOL OF THE UNITED STATES, AND ITS GROUNDS.

The ground within the Iron Railing, 20 acres, and 1-3 Length of Foot Walk, outside of the Railing, 3-4 of a mile and 184 feet. The building is as follows:

Length in front,	350 feet.
Depth of Wings,	120 do.
East Projection and Steps,	65 do.
West do. do.	85 do.
Covering 1 1-2 acres, and 1826 feet.	
Height of Wings to top of Balustrade	70 do.
Height to top of Centre Dome,	110 do.
Representatives room, greatest length,	93 do.
Representatives room, greatest height,	60 do.
Senate Chamber, greatest length,	75 do.
Senate Chamber, greatest height,	42 do.

Great Central Rotunda, 96 feet in diameter and 96 feet high.

Library, 92 by 34, and 36 feet high.

COBBETT.—In the Dumfries and Galloway Courier of the 27th December, we perceive a letter from that Proteus in politics, William Cobbett, on the subject of his currency and the embarrassments in the money market. He impudently invites Mr. Canning and Mr. Huskisson to come and dine with him, and promises to show them "the strait, the short, and the honest way to get out of all their difficulties." After a long tyrade upon the cause of the bank failures in that country, he pays his compliments to the American merchants in the following characteristic style:

"I have the pleasure to hear the vagabond merchants of New-York and Baltimore, who wished to sell their country during the late war, are crushing under the weight of our *thing*, just as a gardner crushes snails under his feet. These modern double distilled Jews are certainly in a ticklish way in every quarter."

The New-York Post, from which we copy this paragraph remarks:—Why Philadelphia has not come in for a full share of his coarse and vulgar abuse, we are at a loss to conjecture; unless he expects to prevail upon the legislature of Pennsylvania to remit his $5000 fine. He informs the British public, with modesty all his own, that if they had elected him to a seat in Parliament, these embarrassments and failures never would have happened.

New Guatemala, the capital of the republic of Central America, is built in a spacious plain, 5 leagues in diameter, watered and fertilized by several rivulets and lakes. It is situated 9 leagues from the ancient city of the same name, which was laid waste for the third time in 1773, by an earthquake; 90 leagues from the sea on the north, 26 from the Pacific ocean, and 400 from the city of Mexico. The population is said to exceed 40,000 souls. The streets are straight, and in general paved. The houses though built low, for fear of earthquakes, are commodious, pretty in appearance, and have gardens and orchards attached to them. The principal plaza is a large square, of which each side measures 130 yards, well paved, with porticoes all around. In front of it is the cathedral, built by an Italian artist, in a correct and magnificent style of architecture. In front of the cathedral is erected the palace of government, near which stands the palace of justice, and in the middle of the square plays a fountain, slightly carved. The churches are all handsomely and elegantly constructed; and attention is particularly arrested by a beautiful amphitheatre of stone, destined for the barbarous amusement of bull baiting; and in this building, by way of refinement and cruelty, combats between jaguars and bulls have sometimes been exhibited. There is a well-built university, where law, theology, medicine, mathematics, and natural history, are taught; to which are attached a small library, and an anatomical museum, with several curious preparations in wax. The city possesses besides, an academy for the fine arts, and an elegantly constructed mint.

The Eagle Bank, at New-Haven, Conn. recently stopped payment, whereby much distress ensued to the holders of notes and other individuals who had transactions with that institution. Some further particulars, relating very unfair proceedings connected with it have been made known in a Huntsville (Alabama) paper. It appears that country had been inundated with the post-notes of this institution. And it is added, that these notes, when drawn from the Bank, were but partially filled up. Their value was specified, but the length of time which they had to run, and the individual to whom they were made payable, were left to the discretion of the borrowers. These notes were pushed into circulation in Alabama, by representations as to the solvency of the Bank, "and the liability of the endorsers in the event of any unforeseen depreciation. No danger was for some time apprehended; but at last the bubble burst. The holders applied to the endorsers; but they were informed, that by not pressuring them at New-Haven, in the state of Connecticut, 1200 miles distant, in person or by proxy, before the expiration of the time for which they were drawn, that the endorser was completely discharged from all responsibility. It was to no purpose that the deluded planters insisted that they had been received for valuable considerations—In lieu of the labor of his hands and the sweat of his brow.—He was coldly told that if he felt himself aggrieved, he was welcome to try what redress the law would afford him."

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

From late English papers.

GREECE.—Letters from Modon, dated 14th November, say, that "Ibrahim will be sent out to-morrow with his new troops of 8,000 infantry and 1000 cavalry, for Missolonghi, and the Turkish fleet will, at the same time, sail for the same destination."

Zante, Dec. 14.—Ibrahim Pacha has summoned Missolonghi to surrender, on pain, in case of refusal, that the garrison and inhabitants should be delivered over to military execution.

London, Jan. 7.—Under the head of Zante, the Etoile gives some news from Greece, by which it would appear that General Gouras, after having defeated a number of Turks, had made preparations to march against Salona.

The contents of Paris papers and letters of Wednesday set conjecture at rest with respect to the succession to the Russian throne, and at the same time explain the extraordinary circumstance of its being so long vacant. It would appear that the two imperial brothers, Constantine and Nicholas, had vied with each other in a generous renunciation of their respective claims—the former from a faithful adherence to an old engagement. Nicholas refused to reign under the will of the late Emperor, who, according to the uncertain rules of succession in Russia, could appoint his successor—and Constantine, who was bound to resign his pretensions by a family compact, refused to make his legitimacy available against a voluntary surrender. The former proclaimed the absent Emperor, and took the oaths of allegiance to him—the latter, disregarding his birth-rights, offered submission to Nicholas I. Russia was thus in the strange predicament of having two self-denying emperors, and no active ruler. The crown of the Czars was in abeyance, till couriers passed between Warsaw and Petersburg.—Each brother was in his turn a subject and a sovereign, and both stood at the portals of power, amicably disputing the point of precedence, Constantine has at last submitted to take the command of forty millions of men.

It appears by official documents, that there were imported into London and Liverpool, from Ireland during the last year, a quantity of wheat, flour, oats and other corn—and in beef, pork and butter, amounting to upwards of four millions sterling or about 18 millions of dollars. This is exclusive of the exports from Ireland to other ports in England—to Scotland and all other parts of the world.

The number of short stage coaches standing in the streets of the city of London, is 421, and the number of Journies which they make daily is 1194. The number in the rest of the metropolis is supposed to be still greater.

A gentleman farmer, of Norfolk, England, engaged for a bet of 20 sovereigns, to ride his boar pig, from Wisbench to his own house in one hour. He accomplished the delightful task in fifty minutes.

A new line of packets was established at Liverpool, at the beginning of January, to ply regularly between that port and Rio de Janeiro.

An English paper says: "At an auction last week, for the sale of the stock of Mr. Charles Hest, a greyhound was sold for no less than 120 guineas!"

The Hospital at the Salpetriere, at Paris, is a most extensive establishment. The kitchen contains four boilers, each of which will hold two oxen, and convert them into soup. They are calculated to contain 1200 pounds of meat each. The extent of the wardrobe may be estimated from the following specimens of the lingerie, or store room for clean linen which contains 38,000 sheets, 19,500 pillow cases, 29,000 women's neckerchiefs, 22,000 night caps, &c.

The dividend of the bank of France for the last six months of the year 1825, was fixed at 49 francs a share, leaving a reserve of 9f. 50c per share. The current price of shares before the dividend, was 2060 francs.

LONDON.—During the year 1824, the number of christenings in the city of London, was 25,634, burials 21,026. Executions 14. Some calculations of the food annually consumed in this city have been lately published, by which it appears, that the value of the cattle, sold in Smithfield market, is eight and a half millions of pounds sterling. The annual consumption of butter is eleven thousand tons, and of cheese thirteen thousand. The money paid annually, is supposed to amount to one million two hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling; one of the market tenders, during a considerable portion of the year sells fourteen thousand rabbits weekly.

WEEKLY COMPENDIUM.

The steam-boat line commenced running last week between Baltimore and this city.

The steam-boats connected with the line of stages between this city and New York, commenced running on the 1st inst.

The proprietors of the line of stages from Baltimore to Wheeling, have made new arrangements to commence on the 25th inst. to run through in 5 days and a half.

There are between 4 and 500 bills on the files of the house of representatives of this state, about 40 whereof are of a public nature. Upwards of 70 bills which have passed the senate, and been transmitted to the house, remain there without being acted on.

The ship Ellen, Captain Coit, of and for Philadelphia, has been wrecked on the Florida Reef. The crew and part of her cargo were saved.

Between four and five hundred houses were built in Philadelphia last year, including seven of six stories, and a Hotel which cost $40 or 50,000.

The Governor has approved of the bill to provide for the commencement of the Pennsylvania Canal, and of the resolution relative to presenting a sword to Captain Conner.

The remains of Commodore Dale were on Sunday accompanied to the place of interment in Christ Church Burying Ground, by an immense concourse of citizens. A large body of sailors preceded the Cincinnati, and the children of the Mariner's Sunday School brought up the rear of the procession.

In the city councils, a resolution has been offered by Mr. Scott, to enquire into the expediency of taking down the round marble building in the Centre square, and to improve and ornament that spacious piece of ground.

The annual auction duties paid in Philadelphia are above $130,000; in New York, $250,000; in Baltimore, $25,000.

The trade to Pittsburgh from Philadelphia, was, before steam boats came in competition, estimated by Mr. Breck, at thirty-four millions of dollars annually.

The Honorable John Gaillard, usually denominated the father of the Senate of the U. States, for his long services in that house, departed this life on the 20th ult at Washington city. He was a senator from the state of S. Carolina, and his loss will be long and severely felt by his fellow citizens.

Selleck Osborne, has issued proposals to publish at Wilmington, (Delaware,) a series of "Yankee Melodies," in numbers, once a fortnight.

A library has been established in this city for the use of colored persons, on their paying a cent per week in advance. This establishment is under the direction of the Sunday School Association, and offers knowledge almost without price to such as will adopt this manner of seeking it.

A man has arrived in this city from the west, with two barrels of muscle shells, which he wishes to have converted into ornamental buttons. The shells were picked up in the Ohio river, and are about four times as thick as the muscle shells found in this quarter of the country. Parts of the shells are equal in beauty to the finest mother of pearl.

On the morning of the 20th ult. within the Capes of the Delaware, the brig Fox, Capt. Crainford, bound to Philadelphia, was wrecked, by which 12 out of 18 were lost—besides the brig and cargo.

The City Treasurer has published a statement of his accounts from the 1st of July to the 31st of December, 1825. The total amount received was $157,985 12. Total amount paid, $136,918 88. Balance in the Treasury, July 1, $13,645 39. Do. Dec. 31, $16,359 55.

An inquest was held in Stafford county, Virginia, a few days since, on the body of a negro woman, and a verdict was returned that she came to her death by excessive whipping!

Capt. Wiley, of the brig Nassau, arrived at New York from Havana, informs that an embargo was to be laid on the 19th February on all vessels in the port of Havana; but on what account we do not learn.

The last Raleigh N. C. Register contains a letter from Mr. Charles E. Rothe, an experienced miner from Saxony, in which he states that several veins have been discovered which are of greater extent than the thin alluvial layers of mud, which has been hitherto washed for collecting the particles of gold with which it is impregnated.

The amount of money raised in Boston, for the relief of the sufferers by the fires in New-Brunswick last autumn, was $10,566 58.

Mr. Parrot, late Senator in Congress from New Hampshire, is appointed Postmaster at Portsmouth.

Joseph Cutler and Richard White have been taken up at Boston, charged with stealing goods to the value of 1600 dollars. Cutler said he had a wife and four children in New York.

It appears that the amount of notes of the U. States Bank issued is about 13,000,000 dollars. The deposits in the Bank on public and private account are, between eleven and twelve millions.

The Governor of Massachusetts has issued a proclamation appointing Thursday the sixth of April to be observed as a day of feasting, humiliation and prayer.

On the 9th instant, the jail at Cornwall, Upper Canada, was burnt down. It is supposed to have been set on fire by a debtor confined in it.

A bullock raised by Christopher Brenner of Lancaster county, Pa. was slaughtered a few days ago, and weighed nineteen hundred and thirty-one pounds.

The proprietors of the accommodation line of stages between Baltimore and Washington, have reduced the fare between the two cities to one dollar.

Mr. Ames, of the Virginia legislature, who was in the house till four o'clock, and apparently well, died suddenly on the 18th ult. This is the third occurrence of the kind this session.

Broomcorn is raised in Morris county, N. J. in large quantities, and 500,000 corn brooms are annually made, which when sold at $8 per hundred, yield a clear profit on the labour bestowed, of $25 per acre, to those who are thus employed. Forty bushels of seed is the average produce of an acre, which equals oats in value, as an article of fodder for cattle or horses.

A meeting of the friends of civil and religious liberty has been held at Baltimore at which an address of some length to the people of Ireland was adopted, expressive of the warmest sympathy for their oppressed condition, and ardent wishes for their speedy emancipation.

Capt. Meyer, arrived at New York, who left Para, (Brazil,) on the 17th. ult. reports that the people in the interior were in a state of insurrection, and troops were departing daily against them.

The London Courier of the 4th of January publishes the whole message of Mr. Adams and makes some complimentary remarks.

A new judicial system is proposed in Virginia: It provides for twenty judges. The misfortune in Virginia has appeared to be that their judges were not industrious. If this has been owing to the lowness of salaries, they ought to be raised: and fines exacted for neglect of duty.

In Nantucket, R. I. so famous for her trade in and importation of whale and sperm oil, it is said that the people use no lamps, in consequence of which the town is the darkest in the country at night.

Thomas B. Reed has been appointed a Senator of the United States from the State of Mississippi, to succeed David Holmes, resigned, in the place now occupied temporarily, by appointment of the Governor of Mississippi, by Powhattan Ellis.

Timothy Jayne, aged between 50 and 60, was lately frozen to death, a short distance from his own dwelling, in the town of Milo, N. Y. He had in his hand a whiskey bottle, which he had drained to the last drop.

Hugh Alexander, Esq. Postmaster at Baton Rouge, La. offers 200 dollars reward for the apprehension of Henry Bainbridge Cox, a mail carrier, who robbed the mail on the route between Baton Rouge and Lafourche, on the 15th January, of letters containing about 200 dollars in money and some lottery tickets.

Snow fell to the depth of several inches in Arkansas, in December.

The cotton and woollen manufactures of the United States are already estimated at 12,000,000 dollars per annum.

The St. Christopher Advertiser of the 31st of January, contains a long account of a most destructive fire which broke out at Bridgetown Barbadoes on the 25th in which about 150 houses were destroyed.

The Colombian Secretary for Foreign Affairs, mentions in his official report of January last, that the establishment of a common system of Weights, Measures, and Coins, for the New American States, is one of the objects of the Congress of Panama.

The Hon. Charles F. Mercer, of Virginia, has been elected by the American Whig Society to deliver the annual discourse the day before Commencement in Princeton, N. J. in presence of the American Whig and Cliosophic Societies in joint meeting; and has accepted the appointment.

A letter from Tampico of the 8th Jan. received at New-Orleans, states that a law has been passed by the Mexican Congress, and promulgated at Tampico and at the other ports, prohibiting foreigners belonging to countries which have not acknowledged the independence of Mexico, from being admitted into that country on any pretext whatever.

Henry Saint George Tucker, one of the most promising young men in the state of Virginia, died recently after an illness of two months.

The legislature of Upper Canada, this session have appropriated 7000 pounds for the erection of a new Parliament House, in Simcoe square facing the York bay.

The Georgetown (S. C.) Gazette of the 10th ult. says that Peach Trees are in bloom, and Corn is well up in some gardens, in that place.

Both branches of the Maryland Legislature agreed to a resolution to close their late session on the first day of March.

The Boston Medical Intelligencer of the 21st ult. says that about 30,000 of the inhabitants of that city are sick with the influenza. This disease assumed a more malignant character, and, in some instances has led to long fevers and pleurisies, but at present it frequently terminates in distressing affections of the throat.

O'Halloran, who was found guilty of murdering a watchman in Broad street, Boston, was ordered to be executed on the 3d inst.

The Legislature of New-Brunswick is in session. The Governor speaks in grateful terms of the subscriptions of the United States for the sufferers by the fires at Miramichi, &c. He recommends the making of a canal from the Bay of Fundy to the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

"The Colonist," a paper printed at Demerara, has been suppressed by the Government. A body of armed men entered the office, and carried off the Box of the Press, and took the Editor to the Bar of the Court.

A ship of the line, to be called the Alabama, is now building at Portsmouth, N. H.

A fleet of vessels sailed from Vera Cruz on the 18th, for Campeachy, having on board a number of troops.

192,921 barrels of Flour were imported into Havana during the year 1825. 16,745 barrels were from Philadelphia. About 7000 barrels in addition to the regular importations, are clandestinely introduced every year.

The Vera Cruz papers announce the arrival of from ten to twenty emigrants from France, in almost every vessel arriving from that kingdom.

The influenza has been partially felt in Lower Canada.

Mr. Vanderlyn is in Washington, and about to open there an exhibition room of paintings.

It is stated in a letter from Washington, published at Buffalo, that Governor Cass, (of Michigan) accomplished the new treaty between the United States and the Creek Indians; and, in the Detroit Gazette, that the Governor is, probably, to be appointed one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States.

From the adjutant general's returns, it appears that the militia of the state of New-York, including artillery, cavalry, and riflemen, amount to 150,000.

The house of representatives of Maine have altered the report making Augusta the seat of government of that state, by inserting Portland in its stead.

The navigation from here to Mount Carbon will be open in about ten days, unless there should be a great change in the weather.

The Legislature of South Carolina has authorised a lottery, somewhat peculiar in its character, being without blanks. Every ticket will draw a prize of five dollars or upwards; tickets $9 each.

In Montpelier, the capital of Vermont there has been no death since the 11th of August last, except of infants, and of a member of the legislature who came there sick in November.

The following is a statement of the schools, number of children, etc. in Maine.

School Districts,	2169
Children between 4 and 21 years,	135,344
Number who usually attend schools,	27,427
Amount raised and expended for Schools,	$135,100

Statement of deaths in the city and liberties of Philadelphia, from the 1st of January, 1825 to the 1st January, 1826.

Deaths in each month of the within period.

	Adults.	Children.	Total.
January,	145	144	289
February,	147	86	233
March,	216	147	363
April,	140	91	231
May,	159	108	267
June,	156	203	359
July,	234	296	530
August,	182	192	374
September,	163	152	315
October,	156	123	279
November,	160	124	284
December,	156	142	298
	1984	1828	3812

The deaths in the city and county of New-York, for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, amounted to five thousand and eighteen, in which number are included eight hundred and seventy-five coloured persons.

The total number of deaths in the city of Baltimore during the year 1825 was 1545, of whom 389 were people of colour—295 died of consumption.

At the approaching Court of Oyer and Terminer to be held before the Judges of the Common Pleas, there will be several trials calculated to elicit considerable attention.—Amongst them, there will be three indictments for murder—that of Green who shot Sergeant Chanet at the Navy Yard, another of Russel who killed M'Afferty a short time since, and a third of a person charged with having killed an unknown individual who was found above Poole's Bridge, mangled in a shocking manner.

Edward Anderson, the person mentioned in the letter from Belvidere as being the supposed murderer of Miss Cunningham, arrived in this city about two weeks ago, in irons, in the charge of two men, on their way to Elkton. They halted at a tavern in Kensington; the prisoner loudly protested his innocence, and decared that he was held in illegal confinement; eventually he was carried before Justice Coats, when it appeared that the keepers had no legal process to hold him in duress; Anderson pleaded his cause with much apparent simplicity, and was discharged by the justice, when he immediately demanded process against his keepers, for an assault and battery, and further declaring his immediate intention of bringing an action against them for 5000 dollars damages for false imprisonment. The poor countrymen were in a sad state of perplexity at the turn the affair had taken, when one of the high constables of the city stepped into the justice's office, and immediately recognised in the person of Anderson, an old, artful and hardened convict, who spent much more of his time in jail than out of it, and was certainly in the Penitentiary for burglary at the time Miss Cunningham was murdered. Upon this Anderson became instantly crest-fallen, gave up all his suits and prosecutions against his keepers, who returned home exceedingly mortified at the success of their expedition.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The following new arrangements have been adopted in the collegiate department. The professorship of natural philosophy and mathematics has been divided. The chair of natural philosophy and chemistry, is retained by Dr. Patterson, and it is expected that the chair of mathematics will soon be ably supplied. Mr. Gauet Van Gelder, A. M. has been appointed a tutor to assist the professors in the instruction of the classes. It has been determined to establish a fourth or freshman class: and applications for admission into it will be received by the faculty during the first week in March. The requisites that the candidate shall have read Virgil, Sallust, and Horace, in Latin, the New Testament, Lucian, and Xenophon, in Greek; and shall have studied arithmetic, English grammar, and the elements of geography. He must also be at least fourteen years of age.

Literary Prizes.—The editor of the New York Mirror recently offered prizes to the amount of $100 for literary productions. There were a great number of competitors, and the prizes were distributed as follows:

To B. of New-York, for the best poem, $50
To Mrs. A. M. Wells, of Boston, for 2d do. 20
To F. of N. York, for the best Moral Tale, 30
To Mrs. H. Mann, of do. for 2d best do. 20

In the Tuscumbia (Alabama) paper, Charles C. M'Clure, has published a certificate under his own name, acknowledging himself to have been guilty of the most infamous and villainous slanders against the family of Major Jesse Weaver, of Columbus, and that he had threatened the life of Mr. Thomas Morland, and that he does not deserve their countenance or lenity ever to shine upon him again.

We are informed, says the New York Mercantile Advertiser, that a treaty has been concluded at Washington between our government and that of Central America, and signed on the part of the latter by Mr. Canas, the minister from that republic. The treaty is stated to be formed upon the most liberal principles, and will without doubt be ratified by both governments.

The Woodbury Herald states that John S. Riddle, and his half brother, William Riddle, of Upper Penns Neck, were both accidentally drowned on Saturday afternoon week near Pittman's Landing, in the Delaware. It seems the two young men had been to this city, where they had disposed of a cargo of wood, and were returning with the proceeds in their pockets—when opposite the above mentioned place they were amusing themselves in wrestling on the deck of the vessel, and while clenched in each others arms in a trial of strength, the vessel made a sudden lurch and precipitated both the young men into the water, whence they were to rise no more.

The same paper states that an inquest was last week held by Samuel H. Harrison, Esq. on the body of a man found in the Delaware, near Gloucester, of very respectable appearance. Mr. H. gives the following description of his dress, &c. "He was dressed in good black clothes, fashionably made, with black neck cloth and stock, and boots half worn, black hair, very thin on the poll of the head; his face was so much disfigured that I could give no description of his countenance."

The treaties concluded last summer between the United States Commissioners and the Pawnee and Ponca tribes of Indians, in which they acknowledge their residence to be within the territorial limits of the United States, and guarantee the trade to agents only authorised by the President, and also one establishing the Sioux and Chippewas, the Sioux and Sac and Fox tribes, and Ioways and Sioux, respectively on a peaceable footing—fixing boundary lines between their lands, and admitting the general controlling power of the United States, have been ratified by the President.

TREAD MILLS.—A committee of the city council of Baltimore, have recently submitted to the public an interesting report, in favor of introducing the tread mill, as an instrument of punishment in their work-house. Having ascertained the inefficacy of all other modes of discipline, in correcting the numerous vagrants, committed to their poor-house, they were induced to examine all the testimony for and against tread mills, and their inquiry has resulted in the conviction, that they are in every respect, superior to all other instruments of discipline used in such institutions as Work-Houses, &c.

The official account of the battle of Sarandi, fought on the 12th of October, between the Patriot General Lavalleja and the Brazilian forces in the Banda Oriental, has been received. Lavalleja formed a union of the different divisions of his troops, at Sarandi, early on the morning of the 12th. The Brazilians were soon thrown in disorder. They left on the field of battle 572 killed and 133 wounded; and 52 officers, including three lieutenant colonels, and 521 soldiers were taken prisoners, 17 officers and 136 men afterwards surrendered themselves prisoners of war. The colonels Ventos Manuel and Ventos Gonzalez, the commanders of the Brazilian troops, succeeded in escaping with little more than 300 men. Arms and ammunition, all fell into the hands of Lavalleja.

We find the following note, no doubt from commodore Porter or by his authority, in an evening paper: "Commodore Porter has not yet 'determined to enter into the Mexican service.' The true state of the case is, that he goes on a visit to Mexico on leave of absence, there to determine whether it would be most advisable for him to accept or decline the offer which was, some time since, tendered to him, and which has been recently, repeated by the Mexican government. Were he actuated by personal interests and aggrandisement alone, no doubt could exist as to the course which he ought to pursue. It is presumed, however, that he will be governed by higher objects than these; but whatever may be his present views and ultimate determination, courtesy would seem to require that, by a personal interview with the authorities of Mexico, he should show to them he has placed a proper value on the compliment which has been paid to him. The Commodore is expected to sail from New York for Mexico, in the course of two weeks at farthest."

RAIL ROADS.—"The spirit of improvement is abroad upon the land," said Mr. Adams, in his message. And he spoke truly. In the papers from the east and the south, says the New York Commercial Advertiser, canals and rail roads are the standing and leading topics of discussion. And notwithstanding the canal fever in our own state, the rail road symptoms are appearing, and a petition is now before the legislature, praying for the incorporation of a company, to construct a rail road from Albany to Schenectady. This is an important and desirable work.

A son of Judge Clayton of the village of Athens, Georgia, something upwards of ten years old, rivals the well known Zera Colburn, in his astonishing powers of calculation. This child can reduce any given number of miles to inches, years to seconds, &c. performing the whole operation in his head, and will give the result as quick as an expert calculator can do it with a pen or pencil. It is the intention of his father to educate him at West Point, if he can procure him a place at that institution.

The Halifax Journal of the 6th ult. contains an account of the opening of the Provincial Legislature on the 1st. The speech of the Governor Sir Jas. Kempt, and the replies of both houses, show that the utmost harmony prevails. The Governor congratulates the province upon the passage of the late Trade and Navigation Acts, recommends unremitted attention to the Fisheries, and a canal to connect the harbor of Halifax with the basin of Mines in the Bay of Fundy.

In consequence of Mr. Gaillard's death, the two Houses of Congress intermitted business on Monday. In the Senate Mr. Hayne and Mr. Dickerson delivered emphatic testimony to the various merits of the deceased. Mr. Hayne mentioned that his colleague was a member of the Senate, uninterruptedly, for more than twenty-one years, and chosen nine times to the office of President pro tempore of that body.

"DELAWARE CITY."

We learn that a new city has recently been handsomely laid out at the mouth of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, which is called "*Delaware City.*" A Post Office is about to be established there; it is within 6 miles of New Castle, 11 from Wilmington, about 2 from Port Penn, and opposite Fort Delaware. The streets run at right angles, and many of the lots have met a ready sale at Philadelphia. It is thought that it soon will become an important commercial depot, and some establishments are already in operation and others are in contemplation.

The editor of the Cheraw (S. C.) Garette, in his paper of the 21st ult. says that *provisions* are scarce and dear in that place—"There is not one fourth enough on hand to supply the consumer; corn and meal have been selling in the streets at from $1 50 to 1 75 cents per bushel—Fodder at $1 60; and flour at $8 per barrel—Beef is selling from 6 to 7 cents, and unless there is a supply in a few days, there will be an advance on these prices." A load of Cotton on the 20th, sold for 12 cents per lb. He quotes the article at $11 50 a 12 50.

ALABAMA.

An act to suppress the barbarous practice of dueling has recently passed the Legislature of this State. It enjoins that an oath shall be administered to, and subscribed by the members of the general assembly, councellors and attorneys at law, and all public functionaries, either civil or military, before they enter upon the duties of their stations, that they have neither directly nor indirectly given, accepted, or knowingly carried a challenge, in writing, or otherwise, to any person, being a citizen of that state, or aided or abetted in the same, since January 1, 1826; and further, that they will neither directly nor indirectly, give, accept or knowingly carry a challenge to any person during their continuance in the discharge of any public function.

Green Room Intelligence.

Mr. Cooper and Miss Kelly leave us after to night—their engagement would be a profitable one for the managers were it continued for a longer term; we regret that it cannot be. There has not been such acting at our theatre for many years, and it will be a long while before we see the like again. Mr. Burroughs is to appear next week.

Mr. Cooper and Mr. Maywood have made temporary engagements with the Managers of the New-Orleans Theatre.

Mr. Hunter, the equestrian, with a small company, of which Yeaman is one, has taken the management of the Circus at Hartford, Conn. They commenced their performances on the 27th ult.

Kean has sailed for Charleston, in company with Mrs. Battersby and Mr. Lee to fulfil a short engagement.

Mr. Hacket, [the husband of an accomplished singer of that name, who has lately returned to the Park Theatre, New York, after an absence of several years,] made his first appearance on Wednesday evening, in the character of Justice Woodcock. His comic talents are said to bear a striking resemblance to those of Mr. Barnes.

Cherry and Fair Star was played at Boston on Monday night, for the first time. The managers have gone to great expense to get it up in splendid style.

It is rumored that the French opera and ballet are to be introduced at Chatham Garden Theatre, New York.

The new Theatre in Moscow is said to be the largest in Europe. It is 349 feet in length, exclusive of the peristyle, and 216 in breadth. The heighth of the curtain is 51 feet, and its width 68 feet. The depth of the stage is 133 feet, and its width the same. It has 133 boxes, in four rows, one above the other.

Madame Catalini left Paris sometime since for Florence. It is said that the king sent her 3000 francs and a pair of diamond ear-rings for the two concerts which she had given at the theatre of the court.

Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1826.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

"Ellen," "Lilla," "To my Mother in Heaven," and "To the Brandywine," from "Sylvia;" "Linden to the Eagle," "The thoughts of Ellie, No. 1," "Poverty" and "Woman's Love," from "Frederic;" a "Pastoral Elegy" from Jerusa," "Oscar to Mary," "Hector to my Watch," "Reflections at Evening," by "Rufus," are selected for insertion from the numerous original communications presented since our last notice.

Sketches, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, by Frederic, are not forgotten—they shall appear as we find room.

"Edgar's Tribute," unavoidably deferred; an article from the "Milford Bard," and "Philadelphia Displayed," next week.

The fair "Scotiea" claims an apology—her effusions are not intentionally neglected.

We have the same lines precisely (in answer to an "Enigma") from two correspondents. How happens this? They both come as original—fair play, gentlemen, and do not tempt us to say hard things.

BENEVOLENCE.—The gentleman who presides with so much credit over the concerns of the Post office establishment in this city, on declining to frank a letter inclosing money to the "Boston Bard," with characteristic goodness of heart, substituted in lieu thereof a $5 note. Much sympathy appears to be awakened on this subject in various parts of the country. In Boston, on Wednesday last, a lecture service was to have been given in the Rev. Mr. Ballou's meeting house—and a collection taken up for the relief of the "Boston Bard," who is suffering under a long continued illness." Mr. Noah has done himself credit in exerting his influence to so good a purpose.

An adjourned meeting, at which Judge Tilghman presided, was held on the 1st inst. to take into consideration the propriety of instituting a "House of Refuge." Articles of association were adopted, for the purpose of establishing and conducting an institution for the confinement and reform of youthful delinquents denominated as above; a subscriber paying fifty dollars, or ten dollars annually for six years, shall be a member for life; two dollars annually constitutes a member so long as the same is continued to be paid. A suitable building is to be provided, a board of twenty-one Managers are to superintend the concerns of the institution, and appoint a committee of twelve judicious females to assist in the management of the House of Refuge, and to impart advice to youth confined therein, and bestow their attention and care upon the domestic economy of the establishment, &c. An application is to be made to the legislature for an act of incorporation, and arrangements made for waiting on the citizens to obtain such donations as they may please to tender towards the object contemplated, &c. May the streams of mercy and charity flow in generous profusion; it is for a great and laudable object, one of the first magnitude, and from which incalculable good may and doubtless will arise. With all our hearts we say God speed the work and render it successful.

☞ Mr. Reynolds will give a gratuitous Lecture on Tuesday evening, at the Hall of the Musical Fund Society, introductory to a short course in explanation of Captain Symmes' theory of the earth.

Long speeches, says Mr. Niles, are going out of fashion. We are glad to hear of it—the members of congress cannot, at the present moment, do a greater service to the country, than by setting their faces at once against a custom "more honoured in the breach than the observance," of protracting debates to an unwarrantable length, consuming the time which should be well husbanded for the important subjects which are waiting their tardy movements, and which claim, at this moment, their special observance.

Proposals have been issued from the Land Office at Washington, for 22,000 parchments, of the best quality, prepared for printing, and free from holes, stains, and grease—American manufacture will be preferred.

We are told of a pleasing act of generosity which occurred in the office of the Messrs. Cohens, at Baltimore, a few days since,—On the payment of a Quarter of the 100,000 Dollar prize at their office to Mr. Jacob Wolfgang of York County, Pa. he generously presented to his companion, who had purchased for him the fortunate ticket, the handsome sum of $1000.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

An attempt at blank verse is a failure; our correspondent himself must acknowledge this on a reperusal of the two first lines—

"'Twas midnight, and the lonely watchman
Faithful to his charge, his round was going."

Going, going—gone!

"Ah, no, sweet girl, I will not weep," is inadmissible, though the extreme youth of the writer renders the inaccuracies excusable—some years hence, we may safely anticipate something better.

Lines to "Lavinia," submitted "without comment or explanation," (good wine needs no bush,) should be at least retouched. From "These *arms* which I vow'd should be thine," it is rendered rather obscure. As it cannot be reasonably inferred that the "arms," so faithfully vowed to another, are those which nature hath suspended from the "neck and shoulders," it may probably mean, if it have any meaning, some warlike instrument, "offensive and defensive," or it may be a "coat of arms," or, in short, any thing or nothing. The piece has some good lines.

"Colapse, O ye Muses," is a most lamentably hysterical, forced, conceited, unpoetical and unprosaical piece of workmanship. It is entitled a "Hymn!" Oh, most lamentable abuse of terms.

"Earth's alloying joys have fled," we believe, has been partly promised, but, on giving the article a second perusal, we find many passages which require the friendly hand of correction—the writer is invited to try again; another attempt may be more successful.

"The Lover's address to his Mistress," a song of some eighty or an hundred lines, is excluded by its length, independent of other causes.

"Lines on the marriage of an absent friend," by "Manlius," which have been some time by us, shall have an insertion.

Was the article to a "most potent, grave, and venerable Seignior," intended for us, or has it accidentally reached this part of the habitable globe. We know the writer well for a right merry and satirical gentleman, full of his wild conceits and vagaries—severe, tender, pathetic, or ludicrous, as occasion may require—though when he says he cannot preach, he cannot sentimentalise, nor forsooth, nor delineate a sprightly idea, unless he clothe it in beggarly words—though we know all this to be as ungentle and unjust to himself, as the assertion that his mind is as destitute of ideas as a squeezed lemon is of sap, yet, after all, we cannot discover his drift, and leave it for his future elucidation.

"Cyprian" may, if he pleases, consider himself one of our best correspondents—he is certainly welcome to the good opinion he entertains of himself—he is a very flower, a very pink of modesty and politeness. "Have you any further trifle with us?" We have several love-tales and love-ditties on hand, but have had, in all conscience, enough of such pale, sweet and sickly sentimentality, to last for some time, say till the moon changes—then we may again, though more sparingly, meddle with these dainty matters, which, alas! too sensibly please the many, though too frequently they cannot but make the judicious grieve.

Lines to the "Ocean" are like the stormy aspect of the subject they address—much too dark, cheerless and heavy, filled with gloom, clouds and foreboodings—the "wretched wanderer's soul," the "bright day turned to night," and the sorrowful wish "in its dark bosom to sleep," is all too melancholy, an unproductive and unprofitable sadness—it becomes not a youthful spirit, which should rather raise itself above the billows which would overwhelm it, and await with patience and manly fortitude the bright revealings of peace and joy, which will appear when the tempest has ceased its bellowings, and the heavy clouds have rolled away. Tut, tut, man, think better of it.

"Cogitations of a Lover," "Cease the strain," "Departed Chiefs," the "Merry Wives," are each objectionable. Excuse us, gentlemen, for the plainness of our speech—our thanks are with you, and more we cannot fairly give.

"Fragment—The heated Brand," must await the care and observance of its author—it wants several corrections—it has been now some time written—let him set down and give it a careful examination—it wants but a few more touches of the mind, to render it a very respectable performance. Similar hints have before been bestowed on this writer, whose muse far more bountifully bestows her favours than the patience and industry which are necessary to render them worthy of remembrance.

"The Crucifixion" is a theme of reverence too sacred to be dwelt indifferently upon—our correspondent has not been very happy in his treatment of it.

A variety of other articles, at present on hand, will be noticed next week.

PRICES CURRENT.

Grain, Wheat, bushel, red,	80 a 90.
do. " white,	90 a 95.
Rye, " scarce	60 a 65.
Corn, Penn.	70 a 75.
do. South, yellow,	62 a 65.
do. do. white,	62 a 65.
Barley, Penn.	80 a 85.
do. Eastern,	85 a 90.
Oats,	35 a 38.
Flour, Wheat, S. F. bbl.	$4 62½ a —
Rye, "	$3 a —
Corn Meal,	$3 75 a 4 00
Hams, Jersey and others,	8 a 12.
Honey, very scarce.	
Hops, new, first sort,	25 a 26.
Coal, none in market, except in retailers hands.	
Feathers, Western,	32 a 34.
Fish, dull.	
Plaster of Paris, sales at per ton,	$5 87½ a —
Pork, Jersey, and Pa. Mess,	$12 a 12 50.
Flax, clean, lb.	8 a 9 cts.
Salt, Liverpool fine, bush.	30 a —

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Feb 25. Brig Cato, Barnes, 26 days from Abaroello, with cochineal, &c.
Brig Prometheus, Abbott, 14 days from Cuba.
Barq. Shankland, 18 days from Trinidad, with sugar and molasses.
Schr. R. H. Douglass, Sammons, 13 days from N. Orleans, with cotton, hail, &c.
Schr. Morning Star, Shane, 18 days from Fernandina, with sugar and molasses.
Schr. Lovely Hope, Hayes, 14 days from Aux Cayes, with coffee.
Brig James Lawrence, Wilkinson, 21 days from Fernandina with sugar & molasses.
26. Ship Juno, Mertens, 38 days from Bremen, with mdze.
March 2. Brig Commodore Barry, Tubbs, from Liverpool.
Brig Delaware, Skeats, 19 days from New Orleans, with coffee and sugar.
Schr. Hope, Middleton, 18 days from Santa Martha, with mdze.

CLEARANCES.

Feb. 25. Ship Georgina, Bancroft, for Lima.
Brig Cyno, King, for St. Thomas.
27. Schr. Fame, Sibert, for Marcaibo.
28. Brig Mary Becket, Sangram, for Trinidad de Cuba.
March 1. Brig President, Wooten, for Vera Cruz.

MARRIED,

On Thursday evening, the 23d ult. by the Rev. Benjamin Allen, Mr. JOHN H. DILLINGHAM, to Mrs. CHARLOTTE SHARP, daughter of Benjamin Sharpe, Esq. all of this city.

On Wednesday evening, the 23d ult. by the Rev. William E. Ashton, Mr. CHARLES B. SEABURY, to Miss EMILY QUIN, both of this city.

On Wednesday, the 1st inst. by Joseph Watson, Mayor, CHRISTOPHER WATSON, to SARAH BAZELTON, both of this city.

On the 22d ult. by Alderman Molenburg, Mr. ALBAN INGRAM, of Chester county, Penn. to Miss SARAH KIRK, of this city.

On Thursday, the 2d inst. by the Rev. Jacob Bradford, Mr. JOHN LOWERY, of Princeton, N. J. to Miss ELIZA ELEREY, of this city.

On Friday evening, the 24th ult. by the Rev. William E. Ashton, Mr. JAMES B. WISE, to Miss SARAH HARLEY, both of Southwark, Philadelphia county.

On Monday evening, the 27th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Pease, Mr. GEORGE C. CLINTON to Miss SUSAN, daughter of S. Fennimore, all of this city.

On Wednesday evening, the 22d ult. by the Rev. M. B. Rodie, Mr. FRANCIS STEWART, to Miss MARGARET MAULL.

On Wednesday evening, the 23d ult. by the Rev. M. B. Rodie, Mr. JOSEPH BRITTON, to Miss ISABELLA MAULL, all of this city.

On the 30th of December, 1825, by the Rev. W. McCawley, Mr. JOHN A. BORDEN, to Miss SARAH DAVISON, both of this city.

On Thursday evening, the 1st inst. by the Rev. William E. Ashton, Mr. SAMUEL KERN, to Mrs. ELIZABETH WHITEAR, both of Southwark, Philadelphia county.

Lately in Berks county, Penn. by the Rev. C. Hoile, Mr. JOHN WILLIAMS, of this city, to Miss MARGARET WEITZEL, of Warwick, Bucks county.

On Wednesday afternoon, the 1st inst. by the Rev. Wm. E. Ashton, Mr. CALEB BEATTY, to Miss PHEBE PYLE, both of Bethel township, State of Pennsylvania.

Lately in Bucks county, Penn. by Moses Large, Esq. Mr. GEORGE H. BURR, of the Northern Liberties, Philadelphia county, to Miss SARAH ANN, daughter of Mr. Benjamin Swain, of Bristol Borough, Bucks county.

On Sunday, the 11th ult. by Thomas Gallaher, Esq. near Liverpool, Pa. Mr. JOHN TURNER, aged about 70 years, to the amiable and highly accomplished Miss EVE TREVERTS, aged 40 years, after a courtship of about 3 hours.

DIED,

On Monday evening, the 27th ult. WILLIAM LYND, a native of Ireland, aged about 94 years.

On the morning of the 1st inst. ANN MARIA HINNEISEN, of a short and severe illness, in the 6th year of her age.

On Sixth Day, the 25th ult. ELIZABETH EVANS, for many years a respectable inhabitant of this city, in the 82d year of her age.

On Wednesday, Mrs. JANE SPILSBURY, consort of the late Moses M'Ilhiney, aged 53.

On Saturday morning, Mrs. MARGARET WARNER, in the 80th year of her age.

On Saturday morning, the 25th inst. after a short and severe illness, Mr. ANDREW WAY, senior, in the 76th year of his age.

On Sunday evening, Mrs. ELIZABETH G. wife of Mr. Wm. C. Ackerman, and daughter of Mr. John Frits, in the 25th year of her age.

On Sunday, Mrs. HANNAH ROBERTS, widow of Wm. Roberts, house carpenter, aged 68.

On Sunday, Miss SARAH, daughter of Mr. George Hudson, merchant of this city, aged 8.

On Monday, the 27th ult. Mrs. ANN M'CELLA, in the 52d year of her age.

On Tuesday, JANE G. daughter of Mr. Samuel L. Palmer, in the 8th year of her age.

On Monday, the 27th inst. after a short illness of two days, THOMAS BOATE, aged 58 years.

On Monday morning, of a lingering illness, Mr. RICHARD COIT, in the 51st year of his age.

On Saturday, the 25th ult. Mr. JOHN RAFIELD, in the 61st year of his age.

On Wednesday, the 1st inst. of a short but severe illness, Mr. JOHN BARNARD, aged 63.

On Tuesday, the 28th ult. after a short but severe illness, ANN ELIZA, daughter of Conrad M. Esher.

At the residence of his brother, in Savannah, Geo. after a long and painful indisposition, Mr. JAMES TATTNALL HOLCOMBE, son of the late Rev. Dr. Henry Holcombe, of this city, in the 24th year of his age.

On the evening of the 24th ult. at Hopewell, Amwell township, Hunterdon county, N. J. Mrs. REBECCA HART, consort of Aaron Hart, and mother of George H. Hart, one of the proprietors of the United States Gazette, in the 57th year of her age.

On the 16th ult. at her residence at Carlton, near Monticello, Mrs. ANN CARY BLANKHEAD, eldest daughter of Thomas Jefferson, Esq.

NORTHERN DISPENSARY.

MORE than one thousand patients have been under the care of this institution during the past year. Annual contributions, donations, and legacies, will be gratefully received by John C. Brown, Treasurer, corner of Front and Duke streets, or by any of the Managers. George Boyd, N. E. corner of Pine and Julian sts. Jonathan Roberts, No. 42 Kunkle st. Joseph Townsend, 216 North Fourth st. Robert A. Parrish, 238 North Third st. Joseph S. Lilley, 371 North Third st. Henry Sailer, 388 North Front st. William Stevenson, 223 North Third st. Dr. Alexander Knight, 131 North Front st. Dr. Jacob Jeans, 64 North Front st. Dr. S. L. Gregory, Frankford Road, near Queen st. Dr. R. P. Alley, 139 Vine st. Thomas W. Frost, 373 North Front st.

A stated business meeting of the Philo-Literary Association of Philadelphia, will be held at their Hall on Monday evening next, the 6th inst. at 7 o'clock.

JOHN M. GUMMEY, Sec'ry.

GOOD INTENT HOSE COMPANY.

A stated Meeting will be held on Tuesday evening next, at the usual place, at half past 6 o'clock. J. W. MARTIEN, Sec'ry.

WANTED,

IN a central part of this city, between Walnut and Market, and sixth and second streets, a convenient building lot, say 20 by 30 feet or more, at a moderate price, which will be paid cash; or a building, without a cellar, would be preferred if it was found to answer the purposes of the advertiser. Address to A. B. at this office, stating price, situation, &c. mar 4—tf

Umbrella Manufactory

WILLIAM RICHARDSON,

UMBRELLA MANUFACTURER,

No. 5 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

SEVEN doors below Market street, offers for sale a large and complete assortment, comprising nine hundred dozen of blue, green, red, and brown Cotton Gingham and Parasols, of the most approved fashions, and of such manufacture as can be recommended. The prices as low as any establishment in the United States.

Goods retained, will be kept in repair one year, free of charge.

IVORY.

Large prime Ivory, in lots to suit purchasers, for sale as above. march 4—3t

AWNINGS, Sacking Bottoms, Grain Bags, Wagon Covers, &c. &c. manufactured and sold by J. Sarrine, No. 6 Shoemaker Court, running from Dock's Alley, between Front and Second streets, above Market. feb 4—m&s4*

TO WESTERN, SOUTHERN, AND OTHER MERCHANTS.

Cheap Looking-Glasses, Combs, &c.

THE subscribers offer for sale VERY LOW, at their new Store, No. 31 Market street, a few doors west of Second, south side, a large assortment of all descriptions of Looking Glasses, Combs, Ardmore Mantel and Tongs, and a great variety of other articles. Just received, a general assortment of Japanned Ware, &c. which they will import regularly from England, and will be sold together with the above, on the lowest terms for CASH or APPROVED PAPER.

COWPLAND, CHASE & Co.

mar 4—tf

NOTICE.

THE public are cautioned against accepting or receiving a note given by us to Ross Winans, of Sussex county, N. J. for 80 dollars, payable the 8th day of May next, which note was subject to certain agreements which he has not complied with.

JACOB DUTTON.
Radnor Del. co. Pa. EDWARD SITER.

mar 4—3t

REAL ESTATE.

PURSUANT to the last Will and Testament of Samuel Seaton, late of the borough of Bristol, deceased, will be exposed to Public Sale on the 31st inst. at 2 o'clock, P. M. at the house of John Brenner, in Bristol, the following Real Estate, late the property and residence of said deceased, viz.

A Lot containing four Acres and five eighths of an Acre of good Land, situate in the borough aforesaid, on the main street or road leading to Philadelphia.

The improvements consist of a substantial and commodious Dwelling House and Kitchen of Frame, Lathed and Plastered, finished in the best manner. A Frame Stable and Chaise-House—a Green-House and Garden—a Pump of good spring water, and a Brick Cistern for rain water, together with many other conveniences for the comfortable accommodation of a family.

Further information may be had on application to Abraham Warner in Bristol, or the Subscriber in Philadelphia.

Conditions made known at the time of sale.

SAMUEL HAYDOCK, Surviving Executor
Philad. march 4—3t of Samuel Seaton, deceased.

For sale or Barter,

FOR Lime or Country Produce, a new Heavy Broad Wheeled Waggon, made of the best materials and workmanship; it will measure 6 w days at Sprogle Dare's Wheelright Shop, on Ridge Road, near Callowhill street, where any information may be obtained respecting the same. march 4—3t*

TO DYERS.

WANTED, two Journeymen, to whom liberal wages will be given—none need apply but those of steady habits and who understand the business.

Application to be made to JOHN JONES,
No. 13 Lombard street.

Where Dying and Scouring of every description is done, in a style equal to any other establishment in this city. march 4—3t

FOR SALE,

A LARGE number of Apple trees of thrifty growth of the best kinds of grafted fruit, by JOHN SAMMS,
3mo—21* Dyberry, Philadelphia County.

On Wednesday the 29th inst.

THE Drawing of the Union Canal Lottery, 20th class, will take place in this city on Wednesday, 29th inst. Tickets only 4 Dollars.

The prizes to be drawn on that day are, 20,000; 10,000; 10,000; 5000; 3000; 2000; 1000, &c. &c.

For tickets and shares in the greatest variety of numbers, apply at

J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS'
Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 36 south Third street
☞ At Cohen's Office, in the Lottery drawn last week at Baltimore, the great capitals of 100,000 and 20,000 was sold; and a quarter of the 20,000 in same lottery, was paid to a gentleman of this city, at their offices.

Orders from abroad, punctually attended to. Address J. I. Cohen, jr. & Brothers, Philadelphia. March 4—1t

OLD DOBSON—A TALE.

"'Tis thirty years this very day
Since we have wedded been,
And all the ills attendant here,
On mortals we have seen.

But now I'm too old to work,
To earn my daily bread;
Our children they've ungrateful prov'd,
And from our presence fled."

Thus spoke old Dobson to his wife,
As 'fore the hearth they sat;
For 'twas their rule at evening's close,
To have a little chat.

But stop, but stop, the Dame replied,
I've heard of something fine,
They say that in the city dwells
A person call'd COXINE.

He's fam'd for selling prizes high;
Then unto him repair;
I've something left—a ticket buy,
A prize is certain there.

Old Dobson took his Dame's advice,
And hurried off to town;
A ticket bought—then hasten'd home,
Her wishes for to crown.

The Drawing day was near at hand,
It came—Judge their surprise;
It Twenty Thousand Dollars gain'd;
Joy sparkled in their eyes.

His children, though ungrateful when
Misfortune reared its head,
Like Prodigals came trotting home,
To eat their father's bread.

Joy now is monarch of their cot,
Misfortune's put to route,
And when the folks of Dobson speak,
They say he is about.

At night his welcom'd neighbors meet,
They quaff his "home brew'd wine,"
And join the chorus of the song
"Live Dobson's friend COXINE."

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

TWENTIETH CLASS—NEW SERIES.

TO be drawn on the 29th March, 1826, in the city of Philadelphia.

Tickets $4, Shares in Proportion.

Reader, follow the example of "OLD DOBSON"—haven to COXINE, secure a chance, and gain the next TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLAR Prize. Bear in mind that COXINE being FORTUNE'S SOLE AGENT, is enabled to bestow a LARGER proportion of her Richest Gifts than any other one. The unparalleled success which hitherto attended this justly celebrated Office, clearly proves that WEALTH is to be GAINED at

COXINE'S

Office, No. 3 South Third street.

☞ Orders from a distance promptly attended to. march 4—tf

A GOOD ERA.

FROM a few days past, tickets in the present Class of the Union Canal Lottery, have been rapidly distributed from the several offices in this city, from a great portion of the blanks are off—DECKER, after having selected his numbers with great care, has not been very prolific of them, they are choice, and of happy destination. He has therefore prudently reserved them till the flood of blanks are gone by, desirous that they should not be seen in bad company. Be it remembered that in the New York Literature Lottery, drawn a few days ago, he sold in shares 1 prize of $30,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 5,000, and a host of 500's, 100's &c. &c. Besides these within a short period there have been sold at his office (and promptly paid) 1 prize of $3,500, 10,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 2,000, 1 of 1,000, 30 of 1,000 &c. &c.

P. I. D. is satisfied with the legitimate favours which Fortune bestows up n him, unlike some others (one of her numerals) who after by a kind of verbal jockeying, by petty, invidious insinuation, to hold out a pretence that she intrusts to them the distribution of her bounties, a distinction with which they have never been honoured, but in a very small way. "But murder will out." The

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

TWENTIETH CLASS—NEW SERIES.

To be drawn on the 29th day of March, 1826.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$20,000	$20,000
1	do.	10,000	10,000
1	do.	5,000	5,000
1	do.	3,045	3,045
8	do.	1,000	8,000
16	do.	500	8,000
56	do.	100	5,600
57	do.	50	2,850
114	do.	20	2,280
1831	do.	8	15,048
14364	do.	4	57,456

Whole Tickets $4 | Quarters $1 00
Halves 2 00 | Eighths 50

For lucky numbers apply at

DECKER'S

Lottery and Exchange Office, S. W. corner of Chesnut and Third streets. feb 25—tf

50 000.

Take Care of Number One.

WE often hear this maxim repeated, but very few of us seem to mind it; GIBBS, however, knows what it means. On Wednesday a person called at his office, to buy a ticket in the 19th class of the Union Canal Lottery, and Gibbs showed him the half ticket with 127 3? on it, and the person rejected it, because No 1, was there. Very well, says Gibbs, I shall lay it by for my own good luck. In an hour or two afterwards the drawing took place, and behold out comes this ticket the very first, a Fifty Thousand Dollar Prize. So much for taking care of number one. Let every man, woman and child therefore, who can spare a dollar, come forward to GIBBS for a chance in the next Scheme; he has tickets and shares in the greatest variety. Lose no time as any for Port

GIBBS,

No. 4 2 4 S. Third street, Philadelphia.

feb 18—tf

PUBLIC SALES AT AUCTION

No. 71 Market street, a few doors above Second.

PACKAGE SALE

On Wednesday,

The 8th inst. at 10 o'clock, on a liberal credit, 190 packages of fresh imported British and Scotch Dry Goods.

COMLY & TEVIS, *Auctioneers.*

TO POTTERS.

TO Rent, the old established Pottery formerly occupied by Samuel and Daniel Stroud, now deceased, in Smyrna, Del. The above stand is worthy the attention of any person wishing to commence business, as it has the finest of the country forty miles round, with a considerable trade in Smyrna. The Pottery has all the tools necessary for the carrying on the above business, which will be sold or rented with the same; there are two kilns, one for stone ware, and the other for common ware, and clay can be had in abundance, two and a half miles, at 2 50 per cart, and wood at $2 50 per cord, and workmen can be had on the spot to carry on the business. There is a good dwelling house, garden and stable, with several lots which will be rented with or without the Pottery. There are about 100 cords of wood at the kiln, with a waggon, cart, horses and cows, and sundry other articles, which will be sold in a short time. For further particulars inquire of

LLOYD WOOD,
No. 11 North Third street, or of
ROBERT PALMATORY,
mar 4—3t* In Smyrna, Delaware.

Good News for the Afflicted.

IN the year of eighteen hundred and twenty-four I was taken with a serious attack of the Rheumatism and other afflictions, which disabled me from business, when I employed a Physician, and he attended me a long time, but still it appeared that there was no hope for me, nothing that appeared to do me any good. I had often been recommended to Dr. Jones' Universal Syrup, also to Swaim's Panacea, and to other means, still I had no faith in these medicines, however I discharged my physician whom I had attending me, with the intention of using Swaim's Panacea, I used eight bottles of it, I can't say that I received any benefit whatsoever by it. One of my particular acquaintances who called to see me, told me that he had been afflicted in the same way, and that he was recommended to call on Dr Jones, he did so, and he gave him medicines that cured him in a short time; and by a friend's recommendation I called on him also, and he soon told me he could cure me in a very short time, which was very pleasing to me, but still was doubtful receiving no help from the means I had taken. However, I communed with him, and he gave me one bottle of his Universal Syrup, and some other medicine along with it, which I took in a few days, and found relief from a very few doses; and it was but a very few days before I considered myself well. After the first bottle was out I called on the Doctor again. I felt so well at that time he told me that I did not stand in need of any more than something to strengthen me, and he gave me a direction, and I put it into some spirits according to his direction, and made use of it accordingly, and in one week's time I was as well a man as ever I was in my life, and have enjoyed good health ever since.

My being a man of public business, hearing a great many complaining to me about being afflicted with different diseases, which I told them that I could get them medicine that would relieve them in a short time; and I can speak with safety that I have got this medicine myself for more than forty or fifty people; I never new it to fail in one instance, and had not occasion to get it the second time for no one. I have used it in my family ever since, and have also a number of others have used it, and speak well of it. I have reason to believe that there is no better medicine in the world, which I think it my duty to inform the public of, for I well know what afflictions are. Those that wish to see me may call at my house.

JEREMIAH OSBORNE,
mar 4—1w* No. 41 South street.

LAST NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Rudolph Hell, late of the county of Philadelphia, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands to present them to

RICHARD M. SHOEMAKER, Administrator
mar 4—2t* 76 Race st.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Josiah Lobb, of the township of Upper Darby, Delaware county, deceased, are requested to make payment, and those having demands against said estate, are requested to present their accounts, duly attested, in order for settlement, to SAMUEL DAVIS,
3 mo 4—3t* Administrator.

THE NEXT LOTTERY.

COHEN'S OFFICE—Baltimore,
February 28, 1826.

☞ The drawing of the Grand State Lottery of Maryland which took place at Baltimore on the 18th inst. agreeable to announcement, resulted as usual, with splendid success to Adventurers at COHEN'S OFFICE, where besides various other Capitals of importance, the great Capital Prize of

100,000 DOLLARS

was sold in one Half and two Quarter Tickets, so half of them owned by distant adventurers—The Half to Romney, Hampshire county, Virginia, by Messrs. Chas. H. Clark and James Gibson—One Quarter by Mr. Jacob Wolfgang of York county, Pa. (both of these States have been already supported with the Cash instantly paid, as usual at Cohen's Office.) The remaining Quarter, which is held in Philadelphia, has not yet been presented. The names of the above gentlemen are mentioned by permission.

. We have now the pleasure to present to the public, the next Scheme of the

GRAND STATE LOTTERY

Of Maryland, No. 6, to be drawn on the

ODD AND EVEN SYSTEM.

By which the holder of Two Tickets, or Two Shares, will be certain of obtaining at least ONE PRIZE, and may draw THREE! This mode of

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ENIGMAS.

1. My first is inhabited by a variety of human beings—my second trembles—my whole is a convulsion of my first.

2. My first cries with horror—my second is not high—my first and second will tell you the name of a colour—my third is a quarter of a hog—my third and fourth is the name of a blacksmith's tool—my whole is the name of a bird.

3. I roll through dark clouds like a spirit of night,
For in woof'ring alone do I take my delight;
Like a whirlwind of fire I glance on the eye,
And sweep as the lightning adown the dark sky;
Whence I come, none a place to know or to tell,
Or whither I go, or when say farewell—
Some call me a herald of carnage and war,
And others a spirit's ethereal car;
Conjecture is busy when'er I appear,
With my halo of glory in front or in rear;
But enough I'm said of myself to confess,
That my name is scarce mythic enough for a guess!

Answer to the Enigma by Sylvia inserted on the 18th ult.
The letter O.
Answers to the Enigmas and Conundrums by Decius of the same date.
Enigmas.—1. Mar-l—Tin, (Martin.)
2. Spar-k—Row, (Sparrow.)
3. E Leop-ard, Han-nah, T. (Elephant.)
Conundrums.—1. The letter E.
2. Because it follows the C. (sea.)
3. Because it has no capes.
4. Miss-Fortune.

"BREVITY THE SOUL OF WIT."

The celebrated Dr. Abernethy is a man of uncommon brevity of expression.—A lady who was acquainted with the peculiarity of the doctor, once called upon him with one of her arms badly burnt, for advice, when the following dialogue took place.

Mrs. B.—(exposing her arm) "a burn."

Doctor.—"I see it is, poultice it." (Here he wrote a prescription for a poultice and handed her.)

SECOND VISIT.

Mrs. B.—(exposing her arm as before) "better."

Doctor.—"Glad of it—continue the poultice."

THIRD VISIT.

Mrs. B.—(showing her arm) "well."

Doctor.—"Very glad."

Mrs. B.—"What's the fee?"

Doctor.—"Nothing—you are the most sensible woman I have ever met with."

The Seneca Farmer furnishes extracts from the "New York Packet, and the American Advertiser," a small demi newspaper, printed at Fishkill, by Samuel Loudon, during the Revolution. The number dated Nov. 1, 1781, contains the first news of the capture of Cornwallis. This great event, so important to the country, and so cheering in that day to those who loved it, was announced in large letters across the page, immediately under the head of the paper, enclosed in a border of flowers, in the following laconic terms:

"BE IT REMEMBERED,

"That on the 27th day of October, 1781, Lieutenant General CORNWALLIS, with above five thousand British troops, surrendered themselves prisoners of war to his Excellency Gen. GEORGE WASHINGTON, commander-in-chief of the allied forces of France and America.

LAUS DEO!"

The following rather humorous article, copied into the opposite side of the sheet, from the "Pennsylvania Freeman's Journal," shows the spirit of the times:

"A watchman of this city, after having conducted the express rider to the door of his Excellency the President of Congress, on Monday morning last, the honest old German continued his 'unctions calling out, 'Basht dree o'—glock, and Gorn—wal—lis ish da—ken!'"

POPULAR SIMILIES.

As wet as a fish—as dry as a bone,
As live as a bird—as dead as a stone;
As plump as a partridge—as poor as a rat,
As strong as a horse—as weak as a cat;
As hard as a flint—as soft as a mole,
As white as a lily—as black as a coal;
As plain as a pikestaff—as rough as a bear,
As tight as a drum—as free as the air;
As heavy as lead—as light as a feather,
As steady as time—uncertain as weather;
As hot as an oven—as cold as a frog,
As gay as a lark—as sick as a dog;
As slow as a tortoise—as swift as the wind,
As true as the gospel—as false as mankind;
As thin as a herring—as fat as a pig,
As proud as a peacock—as blithe as a grig;
As savage as tigers—as mild as a dove,
As stiff as a poker—as limp as a glove;
As blind as a bat—as deaf as a post,
As cool as a cucumber—warm as a toast.

Epitaph, written by Ben Johnson on a beautiful and virtuous lady.

Underneath this stone doth lie,
As much virtue, as could die;
Which, when alive, did vigor give,
To as much beauty as could live.

Rolleau, being frequently called upon by an idle, ignorant person, who complained to him that he did not return his visits—"Sir," said the French satirist, "we are not upon equal terms; you call upon me merely to get rid of your time—when I call upon you I lose mine!"

"The hand of *Charity*, for the most part, may be aptly compared to a door which has a *bell* on it, and can never be *opened* without making a *noise*."

HORSES.

When your Horses discharge water freely from the mouth (which some suppose to be in consequence of their feeding on the latter growth of grass) it is proposed to give two spoonfuls of fine salt, and half a spoonful of fine powdered rosin daily, for 3 or 4 days; then desist for a day or two, and repeat it at intervals, for some time. An observing friend, who is willing to do good, and to communicate it, remarks, "the benefit experienced, from using the above method, has been sufficient to authorise its recommendation to further trial."

There are now three Empresses in Russia.—The Empress-mother, widow of Paul the First, Princess of Wurtemberg, aged sixty-five years, but enjoying very good health; the Empress Dowager, widow of Alexander the First, Princess of Baden, aged thirty-six years, in bad health; and the Empress Regnant, wife of Nicholas the First, and daughter of the King of Prussia, she is 27 years old. These Princesses are of German origin, and born in the Protestant religion. They have all received educations which should place them above the frivolities of a Court, and moreover, the Empress-mother is a woman of great intellectual powers.

Patent Cast Iron Corn Sheller.

THIS is probably the best corn sheller offered for sale in the United States. It shells one hundred or more ears of corn per minute, blows the chaff and separates the cob from the corn, and is put in motion with about the same power as a common fanning mill. Rights for the above machine are for sale by the subscriber very low. Any gentleman engaged in Patenting business can have the right very low by purchasing a considerable extent of territory, and by purchasing the right for the whole of the United States, it can be had on terms which cannot fail to please. Any orders directed to me, post paid, will be punctually attended to.

Also for sale, rights for my Patent Punch, Rivet and Screw Cutter. The above are all labor saving machines.

L. C. JUDSON.

Waterville, Del. co. N. Y. Feb. 7, 1826. feb 18—4t

FOR SALE OR BARTER,

FOR CITY PROPERTY.

THAT valuable Farm and Country Seat, formerly the property of Commodore Truxton, containing 10 acres, a good proportion of which is woodland, situate in Burlington county, state of New-Jersey, on the Mount Holly road, ten miles from Camden, 3 1-4 miles from Moorestown, and 5 1-2 miles from Mount Holly, in a good neighborhood, within a short distance of Meeting and School Houses, mills, &c. The land is in a good state of cultivation, having recently been improved with considerable quantities of stable manure, marl and ashes; the fields are divided into convenient sizes, and under good fences a fine apple orchard, and considerable quantities of other very excellent fruit. On the said farm, within a few yards of the road is erected a comfortable, substantial and modern built two story brick dwelling house, containing two parlours, a wide entry, kitchen and wash house on the first floor, five bed rooms on the second, good garrets a paved cellar under the whole house, a back piazza, under which is a never failing pump of most superior water.

Also, a good Barn a new crib and Carriage house, with a loft over the whole, hog and sheep pen, good stabling for horses and cows, brick smoke and ash house, and all other necessary out buildings; to give an accurate description, and point out the various conveniences and advantages would be above the limits of an advertisment, it but remains to say, it will be found well worthy the attention of any person disposed to purchase, either a delightful summer retreat, or a well improved farm. The premises can at any time be viewed, by applying to the tenant thereon. For further particulars, apply at No. 196 Market, below Sixth street. feb. 18—4t

GEORGE APPLE'S

LOOKING GLASS and FANCY CHAIR Manufactory, No. 50 Chestnut street.

At this establishment are kept an extensive and splendid assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, Fancy WINDSOR, GRECIAN, and DRAWING ROOM CHAIRS, SOFAS, and Fancy LOUNGES, of the most modern style.

The Citizens of Philadelphia, and foreign Merchants generally are invited to call as they are assured that they can be suited with articles, made up in the best style, at as low rates as they can be purchased elsewhere.

*** Old Frames re-gilt—Old Chairs re-finished as new. feb 18—3t

BOARDING SCHOOL.

HENRY AND MARY PIKE propose opening a Boarding School for small children at Byberry Philadelphia county, fourteen miles from the city, one and a half from the post road to New York, and half a mile from Friends' Meeting House—to commence on the 1st of 5th mo. next.

It is intended principally for boys over seven years of age and to accommodate from fifteen to twenty pupils. Price for board and tuition twenty dollars a quarter, to be paid in advance.

Application may be made to Bennett & Walton, No. 37 Market street, to Charles Townsend, No 165 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, or to the subscriber, at Byberry.

1st mo. 28th, 1826—3t* HENRY PIKE, Jr.

HEAD QUARTERS. ●●

Licensed County Money Office. ●

THE Subscriber, Licensed Pawn Broker, informs his friends and the public that he still continues to advance money on Watches, Plate, Jewellery, Dry Goods, Furniture, Wearing Apparel, &c. and other valuable and portable articles to any amount and on low terms. All articles kept for six months or for a longer time if required. Deposits insured from loss by fire, and every other possible attention given for their preservation.

STEPHEN BLATCHFORD,

No 117 North Fifth street, 3d door above Vine street, East side, sign of the Golden Balls. feb 4—3m

☞ *Industry is rewarded, Idleness punished.* ☜

ENGLISH AND MATHEMATICAL SELECT ACADEMY,

139 LOMBARD STREET.

Number of Pupils limited to 20.

THE courses of instruction in this institution, are as follows, viz:

Penmanship, (plain and ornamental,) Arithmetic, English Grammar, Elocution, History, Book-Keeping by Single and Double entry, and Geography, with the use of Maps and Globes. Terms $5 per Quarter.

Mensuration, Geometry, Trigonometry, Algebra, Surveying and Navigation, (with the method of taking observations for calculating the true time, Latitude, &c. Terms $8 per Quarter.

The subscriber respectfully tenders his grateful acknowledgments to his present patrons, and solicits a continuance of their patronage, assuring them that no exertion will be omitted on his part that can tend to promote the knowledge of his Pupils. Those who may feel disposed to become his patrons he would be happy to see at any time (during regular school hours,) that may suit their convenience in calling, when they may have an opportunity of judging of his qualifications as an instructor by investigating his system, and witnessing the progress of his Pupils. Parents should visit Academies as frequently as circumstances will admit. Numerous advantages would result from such a course of procedure. The minds of the Pupils would be thereby excited: each would strive to emulate his fellows in the attainment of useful knowledge, and it is not improbable that Teachers themselves would be less remiss in the performance of their duty.

To give in detail the system of inculcation adopted by the Subscriber would occupy more space than can be allotted to it in an advertisment, suffice it to mention one particular of it not generally adopted, viz. that of delivering weekly, a Lecture either on some branch embraced in the Catalogue enumerated under the head of those branches to which the more particular attention of the Pupil is devoted, or on Natural Philosophy, &c. (the various theories demonstrated by experiment,) varying them as is found necessary, in order that amusement may be blended with instruction. For further particulars apply (at the Academy) to

WM. M. COLLOM.

N. B. References are withheld in order that all who may feel disposed to become patrons, may find it necessary to call and investigate for themselves.

dec 17—3m W. M. C.

WILLIAM TAYLOR,

LADIES Fashionable Boot and Shoe-maker, No. 84 1-2 Arch street, third door above Fourth South side, respectfully informs the Ladies of Philadelphia and its vicinity, that he has on hand and intends keeping a very large assortment of fancy and walking shoes made of the best materials and workmanship, which will be disposed of at reasonable prices; he therefore solicits a share of their patronage, which he will endeavour to merit.

Those Ladies wishing to leave their measures can have work of any description made at the shortest notice. Southern and Western dealers supplied upon advantageous terms for cash or acceptance. feb 18—3t

PHILIP PRICE, Jr.

INFORMS his Friends and the Public, he has established a Copper Plate Printing Office, at No. 68 Lombard street, three doors above Third street.

Orders left there, or at No. 71 Market street, for Copper Plate Printing, in all its branches, will be promptly attended to on the lowest terms. 1mo* 1—1f

TO RENT,

A CABINET MAKER'S Shop; the old established stand of Joseph Collins, dec. ased, in the Village of Haddonfield. SARAH COLLINS.

feb 18—6t

Boarding School at Kimberton.

PARENTS and others who may incline to place their Children in the Boarding School at Kimberton, are respectfully referred to

SAMUEL ARCHER, No. 263 Arch street.
JOSEPH WARNER No 179 Market street.
WILLIAM STEVENSON, No. 228 Chestnut street.
EDWIN WALTER, Office of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company.
ROBERT V. MASSEY, No. 245 North Third street.
SAMUEL KIMBER, corner of Third and Race streets.

Kimberton, 2d mo. 16th, 1826. feb 25—6t

STILLMAN'S

PATENT SAWSETTS.

A NEW supply of Stillman's Patent Sawsetts is received and can be obtained on application to

PARDON DAVIS,
feb 25—tf No 140 North Third street.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against the estate of Grace Miller, deceased, are requested to present their accounts duly attested on or before the fifteenth of March, 1826, to the executors.

HENRY MILLER,
No. 238 St. John street, Philadelphia, N. L.
BENJAMIN HUMPHREYS,
Near the 9 mile stone on the Lancaster turnpike.
feb 25—3t*

SHOES.

1000 pair of Philadelphia made Shoes, of the following kinds, Men's wax calfskin Monroes and shoes, Cordovan Monroes and shoes, Boy's Cordovan Monroes and shoes, Ladies' fine leather-welt boot heels -traps, Ladies' fine leather Jeffersons without heels, just received and for sale cheap in lots to suit purchasers.

Also, on hand, a general assortment of Gentlemen's Wellington boots, wax calf-skin Monroe boots and shoes, Cordovan Monroe boots and shoes, Men's coarse laced boots and shoes, Ladies' Morocco and fine leather boots and shoes, Ladies Valencia, Lasting, and Morocco slippers, Women's common leather boots and shoes, Misses and Children's, morocco and leather boots and shoes.

Shoe Blacking, Shoe Brushes, Trunks &c. &c. all of which is offered by the dozen or single pair, at the lowest cash prices by

J. MILLMAN,

No 206 Market street, south-east corner of Eighth. nov 19—tf

Cheap Looking Glasses, Brass-Andirons, Hardware, Cutlery, &c.

H. BOUREAU, at the S. W. corner of Second and Coates street, near the New Market, N. L. Philadelphia, keeps constantly for sale Wholesale and Retail, at very low prices, an extensive assortment of

Mantle and Pier Looking Glasses, in rich gilt, mahogany and carved maple frames,
Toilet and Pocket Looking Glasses,
Brass Andirons of all sizes, and the most fashionable patterns,
Shovels and Tongs, Fenders and Fenders,
Plated and Brass Candlesticks,
Japanned and Iron do.
Tea Trays, Waiters, Bread Baskets, Snuffer Trays,
Brass and Japanned Lamps,
Curtain Pins & Stair Rods,
Table and Tea Spoons,
Knives and Forks of all kinds,
Pen Knives, Razors and Scissors,
Bottle Coasters, Tea Caddies,
Bellows, Hearth Brushes,
Plated Castors, all sizes, with fine cut glass bottles, & rich silver mountings, newest patterns,
Plated Castors, Common Plate, with 4, 5, 6 and 7 bottles,
Plated Candlesticks, with & without silver mountings,
Plated Table & Tea Spoons,
Plated Snuffers and Trays,
Ivory Knives and Forks, in sets of 51 pieces,
Britannia Metal Tea Sets,
Coffee and Tea Pots,
Plated and Britannia Soup Ladles,
Dressing Cases, Spittoons,
Knitting Pins, of elastic steel,
Hemming's silver eyed Needles,
Black Tin Tea and Coffee Pots,

And a great variety of other goods for Housekeepers, together with a large assortment of Hardware, viz:

Common Knobs, Knob, Till, Chest, Cupboard and Pad Locks, wrought and cut Nails, Screws, Hinges, Files, Saws, brass and iron Wire, Spades, Shovels, Sad Irons, Augurs, &c. &c.

N. B. Housekeepers and others will find it their advantage by giving the above establishment a call, as the articles will be sold cheap for cash. feb 18—3t

SWAIM'S PANACEA.

THIS valuable Medicine has obtained a distinction which its efficacy alone can support. As a purifier of the blood it has no parallel. It is the most useful *spring and autumn alterative* ever known. All those who are affected with *Scrofula, Leprosy, Scurvy*, or cutaneous *Eruptions*, or any of those melancholy diseases arising from impurity of the blood and juices—also, those who suffer by *diseased Liver*, Rheumatic affections, or from indiscretion of their youth, or those whose constitutions are broken down by mercurial, antimonial, or arsenical medicines, should submit to a course of Swaim's Panacea. The effect of this Medicine is such as not to interrupt either business or pleasure, and requires only the common restraints of moderation in diet. It is conveyed by the circulating fluids, and corrects their tendencies to all those diseases which originate in vitiated blood. It is a safe, though a powerful substitute for mercury, and removes those evils which its unsuccessful use of that mineral so often occasions, &c.

In all complicated cases of *Scrofula* and *Syphilis*, and where the Syphilitic Virus of the parent causes a development of Scrofula in the child, this is the only remedy upon which a single hope of recovery can be reasonably founded, there has been no instance of its failure, when properly used. It imparts vigour to the whole system while the cure is going on—*an operation long looked for in vain by the medical world*; at the same time the patient is enabled to take nourishing food, which under the common modes of practice, is usually withheld from the sufferer. In many instances where the horrible ravages of ulceration had laid bare ligament and bone, and where, to all appearance, no human means but amputation could have saved life; in cases extreme as even here described, have patients been snatched from the grave and restored to good health, and the devouring disease completely eradicated. *The discovery of a remedy like this now offered for sale has been a desideratum from time immemorial.*

The Proprietor does not suppose his bare assertion will convince: he will therefore give references to such as have been cured, and those under his care, among whom are many highly respectable citizens, that shall satisfy the most incredulous of its superior efficacy in the diseases for which it is here recommended. Every member of society should aid in diffusing information of this discovery—*humanity alone makes it a duty.*

CERTIFICATES.

"I have, within the last two years had an opportunity of seeing several cases of very inveterate ulcers, which, having resisted previously the regular modes of treatment, were healed by the use of Mr. Swaim's Panacea; and I do believe, from what I have seen, that it will prove an important remedy in scrofulous, venereal and mercurial diseases. "N. CHAPMAN, M. D.

"Professor of the Institutes and practice of Physic in the University of Pennsylvania, &c."

"Philadelphia, February 16, 1823."

"I have applied the Panacea of Mr. Swaim in numerous instances, within the last three years, and have always found it extremely efficacious, especially in secondary syphilis and in mercurial disease. I have no hesitation in pronouncing it a medicine of inestimable value.

"W. GIBSON, M. D.

"Professor of surgery in the University of Pennsylvania, Surgeon and Clinical Lecturer to the Alms House Infirmary, &c.

"February 17, 1823."

"I have repeatedly used Swaim's Panacea, both in the Hospital and in private practice, and have found it to be a valuable medicine in chronic, syphilitic, and scrotulous complaints, and in obstinate cutaneous affections. "VALENTINE MOTT, M. D.

"Professor of Surgery in the University of New-York, Surgeon of the N. Y. Hospital, &c.

"New York, 1st mo. 6th, 1824."

AGENTS.

Boston—T. P. Hall, Druggist, No. 1 Union street.
New York—D. D. Smith, Bookseller, Greenwich st. near Vesey st.
——— Collins & Hannay, No. 230 Pearl street;
——— John R. Bodd 3d Co. Druggists.
Lancaster, (Penn.)—Henry Keller.
Pittsburg, (Penn.)—Charles Avery & Co. Druggists.
Wilmington, (Del.)—Joseph Bringhurst, Druggist.
Baltimore—Henry Price, Druggist, Market street.
Washington City—William Gunton, Druggist.
Alexandria—Edward Stabler & Son, Druggists.
Richmond, (Va.)—James McKilhee, Druggist.
Petersburg, Va.—Bragg & Jones, Druggists.
Norfolk—Christopher Hall, Bookseller.
Charleston, (S. C.)—S. Hazard, Druggist, Broad st.
Savannah, (Geo.)—Anson Parsons, Druggist.
Augusta, (Geo.)—Wm. H. Turpin, Druggist.
Natchez—Lehman & Beaumont, Druggists.
New-Orleans—William M'Kean.

Agents in other cities will be appointed.

Patents whose situation and circumstances enable them to come to this city, and place themselves under the proprietor's care, would find it much to their advantage.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

The great demand and wonderful success of this medicine, has induced a number of persons to imitate it in various ways. Some are selling Sarsaparilla and other syrups, imposing them on the ignorant for the Panacea; others are mixing the genuine medicine with molasses, &c. making three bottles out of one—thus retaining some of its virtues. These imitations and adulterations have, in many instances, protracted the sufferings of patients, in cases where the *genuine medicine* would have proved instantly efficacious.—I therefore deem it a duty I owe the public, to acquaint them, that it is impossible, from the very nature of its constituents, to be discovered by chemical analysis; and, consequently, that all other mixtures presented to be mine, and sold as such, are fraudulent and base impositions, calculated to deceive the ignorant and unwary. The genuine medicine has my signature on a Label, representing Hercules and the Hydra, and my name on the seal.

Price $3 per bottle, or $30 per dozen.

Communications, post paid, and orders from any part of the world, will receive immediate attention.

☞ Printed Directions accompany the Medicine.

William Swaim,

No. 13 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, opposite the University of Pennsylvania. Jan. 7 1—tf

J. & T. WOOD,

No. 8 NORTH SECOND STREET,

HAVE on hand, and now offer for Sale, by the piece or otherwise, a large and general assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS, amongst which are the—

2 cases black Silk Vestings,
5 do. plain and figured Gros de Naples, white black and assorted colours,
3 do. plain double chained Levantines, do. do. do.
3 do. Satins, do. do. do.
1 do. figured do. do. do. do.
4 do. double and single Florences, do. do. do.
4 do. 1-2, 3-4 and 5-4 black Merle,
3 do. black, white and green Crapes,
2 do. do. do. Crape Lisse,
5 do. fancy Silk Hdkfs.
8 do. Flag and Bandanna Hdkfs.
1 do. fancy Corsican Flag do.
5 do. 4-4 black Levantine and plain Silk do.
1 do. do. do. figured do. do.
1 do. 5-4 do. do. plain do. do.
1 do. figured Swiss Muslins, do. do.
1 do. 3-4, 4-4 and 5-4 Bobinett Lace,
5 do. Thread, Bobinet and Silk do.
1 do. 4-4 black and white Thule do. or Satinet,
5 do. No. 7-10 and 7-12 Fancy Gauze, Satin and Gros de Naples Ribands,
2 do. Nun's Gauze Cap do.
1 do. Nos. 4, 6, 9, 12 and 16 black Love Ribands,
1 do. Velvet do.
3 do. edged and plain Satin and Taffeta Ribands, black and assorted colours,
3 do. assorted Fancy Silk Cords,
1 do. do. Gimps,
1 do. Blue and Black Cravats,
1 do. green and white French Sewing Silk,
3 do. black assorted Italian do. do.
1 do. do. Mantua or Lutestring,
2 do. figured and plain Swiss Muslin,
1 do. 4-4 Irish Linens,
1 do. 5-4 do. do. Sheeting,
1 do. 5-4 German do. do.
3 do. cross-barred Gros de Naples,
3 do. do. and striped Serpents,
3 do. Canton Crapes, assorted colours,
2 do. Nankin do. do.
5 do. do. Robes do.
5 do. do. Shawls do.
2 do first-chop black and coloured Satins,
1 do. do. do. do. 30 yards,
5 do. assorted Seersuckers and Surinetts,
3 do. white do. do.
1 do. black coloured Silk Cambletts,
1 do. striped Persians,
1 do. yellow Serge Nimes, Sarnetts and Serges,
1 do. Regent Silk Drilling,
1 do. Willow Sheets.

Also, an excellent assortment of BRITISH AND DOMESTIC WOOLLEN AND COTTON GOODS.

feb 18—3t

E. HOLLINSHEAD, House Carpenter, 63 Arch Street—Shop in St John Street above Callowhill. feb. 11—6m

TO THE AFFLICTED.

JOHN B. ROWELL, late Discoverer of the well known Indian Syrup for Coughs, has also his Universal Family Pills, good for the Scurvy, Dropsy, Gout, and all impurities of the Blood, with his Lozenge for Rheumatic Pains, Ointments for Sores, and other Medicines, for various diseases, prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by the proprietor, No. 34 North Sixth street; Samuel Hance, 170 South Second st. Philadelphia. feb 18—tf

JACKSON HOUSE,

No. 14 South Fifth street, third door above Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

JOHN JOHNSON respectfully informs his friends and the citizens generally, that he has removed from No. 14 Locust street, to No. 14 South Fifth street. Where, by an unremitted attention, and a choice selection of superior Wines, and Liquors, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

Conceiving a reputation necessary, the Bar will furnish Relishes of various denominations, viz. Ham, Tongues, Sausages, Soused Tripe, &c. and an Ordinary at 11 o'clock.

J. J. ever thankful for past favours, assures his friends and customers, that every exertion will be used for their comfort. dec 17—tf

C. F. L. ALBRECHT,

Manufacturer of Piano-Fortes

OF every description, begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has now ready at his WARE ROOM, No. 134 SOUTH SECOND ST. a few PIANO-FORTES of superior construction and tone, finished in the most elegant and fashionable style.

ALSO FOR SALE,

An elegant Oblique Patent Rosewood Piano-Forte, inlaid with brass, Wurlitz Maker—just imported from London, per ship Hudson, via New York. dec 17—3m

NEW YORK HOTEL,

No. 162 GREENWICH STREET,

A few doors north of Courtland Street.

J. WATERMAN having taken the above large and commodious establishment, solicits the patronage of his friends and the public. Gentlemen who may give his house the preference, are assured that every exertion will be used to render their stay comfortable and agreeable.

aug. 27—tf

Books, Stationary, &c.

DAVID CLARK offers for sale at his book and Stationary Store, No. 118 North Fourth street, Philadelphia, a general assortment of School books, blank books, and stationary—together with a variety of fancy articles at reduced prices.

The highest price given for rags.

Book binding and paper ruling neatly executed at the above place, or 171 Market street. Feb. 25—tf.

Dr. Jones' Celebrated

UNIVERSAL SYRUP.

THIS Medicine is composed of ten ingredients, every one of which are innocent and healing to the human system, and have been administered to the smallest children with a good effect. This medicine is recommended to the public, and can be administered in all diseases with safety. It is remarkable for easing Intermitting, Coughs, and Billious, and takes but a few doses to remove the life entirely from the stomach, and is healing and reviving to the system. This Medicine is likewise recommended for its virtue in curing the Rheumatism, Scrophula, Piles, Gout, Dysury, Kings Evil, Consumption, &c. in all which diseases it has been administered with great success by the subscriber, and when properly applied has never been known to fail of having the desired effect, which it does not require a long trial, for a few doses will render satisfaction to the patient. Certain cure for the Ague and fever, from three to six days is the longest time required to effect a cure; it matters not how long the patient has been afflicted. For further particular apply at the N. W. corner of Third and Shippen streets or at No. 433 Market street, Philadelphia, where I have an Office, private room, and medicines to accommodate all persons, wherein orders will be attended to.

JOHN JONES, M. D.

N. B. I have means which is a certain cure for all affections. nov. 12—1y

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

BY JOHN COATES, Jun.

A Lecture on Human Happiness,

BEING the first of a new series of Lectures on that subject, in which will be comprehended a General Review of the causes of the existing evils of society, and a development of means by which they may be permanently and effectually removed. By John Gray, second American addition, stereotyped. To which are added, the Preamble and Constitution of the Frankford Association for Mutual Interests, located at Valley Forge, near Philadelphia. Price per copy, 18 3-4 cents, which may be had at Nos. 382, 561, or 173 South Second street, and at No. 735 Third street, opposite Dock. Those who wish to purchase the work to sell again, can have one hundred copies for 10 dollars, by applying to the Publisher, at No. 161 Christian street, or at No. 77 Cypress Alley. feb 18—3t*

Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to wit:

Be it remembered, that on the eleventh day of January, in the fifteenth year of the Independence of the United States of America, A. D. 1826, HEZEKIAH BURRANS, of said District, hath deposited in this Office the title of a Book, the right whereof he claims as Author in the words following to wit:

The Nomenclature and Expositor of the English Language in which the meaning of each word is clearly explained and the orthoepy of every Syllable accurately pointed out according to John Walker's pronouncing Dictionary, compiled for the use of schools in the United States and Great Britain, by Hezekiah Burrans, Counsellor at Law, and Author of the Critical Pronouncing Spelling Book.

Without our words are sounded as they ought,
Reading nor Elocution can be taught;
Where all we learn unhappily may tend
To Babylon's confusion in the end. *The Author.*

In conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States, intitled "An Act for the encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the Author and Proprietors of such Copies during the times therein mentioned"—And also to the act, entitled "An Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, An Act for the encouragement of Learning, by securing the Copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such Copies, during the times therein mentioned," and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving and etching historical and other prints.

D. CALDWELL,
Clerk of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.
feb 4—6w

CHAIN BRIDGES.

THE subscriber, residing in the Borough of Northampton, (alias Allentown) in the County of Lehigh, in the State of Pennsylvania, begs leave to offer his services to such Companies or Individuals as intend to build Bridges. He will, for very reasonable compensations, devise plans and make calculations for Chain Bridges of any dimensions, and over any depth of water not exceeding 60 feet. He will also, if required, superintend the building of such Bridges from the foundations to the last finishing, or impart the necessary information to such as desire it. He will make estimates of the probable amount such buildings may cost, if apprized of the necessary data and local circumstances. The public may rest assured that by the important discoveries and improvements made by actual practice in the line of Chain Bridges, the subscriber is enabled to build a good and substantial Chain Bridge for less than two thirds the money that a Wooden Bridge of the same dimensions will cost. On his new plan, all the principal parts of the timber work are effectually secured from wet, the Bridge becomes as steady as any wooden Bridge, and will in any part bear a weight of two hundred tons over and above its own weight. Letters on the subject directed as above, or Allentown, Pa. and post paid, will be attended to with punctuality and despatch. JACOB BLUMER.

feb 4—tf*

FIRE ENGINE FOR SALE,

A SECOND HAND Engine of 7 1-2 inch chamber, in good repair, with hose wheel attached, capable of carrying 250 feet of hose, will be sold cheap; apply to

HORATIO G. ROWLEY,
No. 9 South Sixth street, or,
ROBERT E. RUTTLE,
No. 197 South Fifth street,
Where the Engine can be seen. feb 18—tf

SALEM BANKING COMPANY.

THE notes of the above Bank, are received in deposit at the Bank of the United States and at the Mechanics Bank. WILLIAM MULFORD, Cashier.

sept 24—tf

Select Seminary for Both Sexes;

Day and Evening, at No. 63 Union street, one door above Third street.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that in addition to the Boy's apartment, he has taken the Girls' apartment of the Seminary lately occupied by P. Cead, where he teaches Males and Females, (in separate apartments, both day and evening,) all the customary branches of English education, viz. Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, Book-Keeping, Practical Geometry and Trigonometry, Mensuration of Superfices and Solids, Navigation, Surveying, &c.—Short-Hand also will be taught in classes; young Gentlemen and Ladies wishing to complete their education, will do well to call as early as possible and take their seats. Nothing shall be omitted which will tend to the benefit of the pupils, both as regards their attainment of literature and the improvement of their morals. Terms made known at the Seminary.

dec 17—3m DAVID HUTTON

M. LEROUX,

DYER AND SCOURER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he still continues to carry on the Dying and Scouring, in all its various branches, No. 44 Branch street, above Race, North side, between Third and Fourth streets, Philadelphia, where he Dyes all kinds of Cloth, Silk, Satins, Woollens, Worsted, Cotton, Linen, Crapes, Straw, Hats, either in Plats, or made up, all sorts of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dresses, Shawls, dyed in various colours, according to the patterns given; also Scouring of Coats, Vests and Pantaloons. He informs the Cotton Manufacturers, that he is prepared to Dye Cotton Yarn, of all kinds, in fancy colours. All who feel disposed to have Dying and Scouring done, may rest assured that it will be executed in the best manner, and with despatch. april 2—tf

Artificial Flower Making.

TAUGHT at a reduced price, at No. 47½ Market, one door below Thirteenth street. feb 4—3m

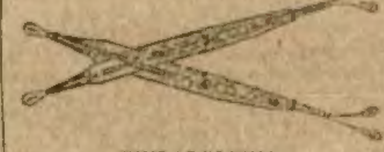
Hill's Village Dialogues, &c.

FIFTY copies of Hill's Village Dialogues, 2 vols with plates. This book can be purchased for about the cost of the paper—the printer's and binder's work without charge.

Butler's Village Sermons,
Buck's Theological Dictionary,
Price's Lectures on Universalism,
Josephus, Rollin's Ancient History, Plutarch's Lives, and other Historical works,
Family Bibles, Dictionaries, and most of School Books in general use.
The Philadelphia Directory for 1825,
Rayne's History of the Wars,
Napoleon and the Grand Army, by General Gourgaud,
Brooks' and Morse's Gazetteer,
Guthrie's and Morse's Geography,
Goldsmith's Animated Nature—and a variety of Miscellaneous Books, well suited to private and public Libraries, at very low prices, at the

BOOK SHOP, 121 S. Fifth st

jan 14—tf



PHILADELPHIA.

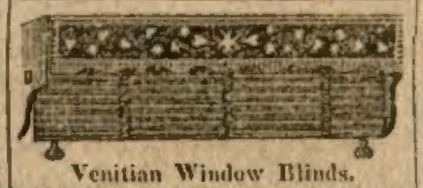
Suspender Manufactory,

No 2 Bank street, 2d door below Market street, adjoining John's Tavern.

WHERE the subscriber manufactures and keeps always on hand, a most extensive variety of PATENT SUSPENDERS of every description than has heretofore been offered for sale in this city, many of which are made upon new and improved plans and fashions. In point of style, workmanship and quality of materials they are surpassed by none, and will be sold Wholesale or Retail, cheaper than they can be bought of the same quality, at any other manufactory in the United States. Also, Gentlemen's Hair and Silk Stocks, Corset Stiffners, Russian Belts, Sword Belts, Gun Strapping Belts, Suspender Webbing, &c. Also for sale at No. 13 N. Third Street, South corner of Church Alley.

ABRAHAM L. VANHORN.

nov 19—1y



Venitian Window Blinds.

THE subscribers have on hand an extensive assortment of Green Venitian Blinds, which will be sold very low for cash, on application to

BARTLESON & HARMER,
march 4—tf S. E. corner of Second and Pine st.

☞ IMPORTANT!

IN the event of the loss of that invaluable and highly ornamental covering, the HAIR, through sickness or other causes, to be enabled to renew and preserve its growth, must be a desirable consideration to those concerned. Such is the established efficacy of

Elliott's Hair Restorative

Upon the capillary system. A very few applications of it, where baldness prevails, will be productive of a covering of young hair, resembling the fine capillaments perceivable in the centre of a flower growing up within a plant. It eradicates from the membrane, the Scurf or Dandruff, which so frequently accumulates around the roots and ultimately destroys the hair; and by its cephalic influence upon the capillary vessels in all cases of renewed growth, the hair will become Healthy and Thick, and acquire additional lustre. It may be safely, and with good effect, applied to the heads of infants or children, whose hair appear deficient.

HEAD-ACHE.

Its emolient, cooling, gently stimulating, and delicatery aromatic properties, renders Elliott's Hair Restorative a superior Capillary Vegetable Lotion. Its effects, as experienced by many subject to nervous headache, or occasional pains in the head, feverish heat, &c. (which in many instances causes the hair to fall off,) warrants its recommendation, in such cases, as a most benign cephalic.

Sold by EMANUEL KRAIL, 92, N. W. corner of Walnut and Second street, nearly adjoining the Merchants' Coffee House; J. W. NEWHOUSE, 195, North Third street; and CHARLES CONDY, 112, North Fifth, three doors above Race street, Philadelphia, at 50 cents per Bottle. 1y5

ALL PERSONS

INDEBTED to the Estate of Randolph Neff, late of the county of Philadelphia, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands to present them, duly authenticated to

RICHARD M. SHOEMAKER,
feb 11—4t* Administrator.

To PARENTS and GUARDIANS.

TWO widow ladies are desirous of accommodating two or three little girls with boarding and schooling, on moderate terms, where every method to render them happy and comfortable will be adopted. As the school is under the same roof, there will be an opportunity of instructing them in Writing, Arithmetic, Reading, Needlework, &c. Application to be made at No. 126 Cherry street, between Seventh and Eighth streets. feb 11—4t*

LEWIS TEESE,

FASHIONABLE HAT

MANUFACTORY,

No. 93 North Fourth street, one door below Race, where Hats of every description may be obtained by wholesale and retail, which for beauty and durability and excellence of materials, are equal to any in the city. Fine Beaver, Castor and Moram Hats, also, imitation Beaver which he offers for sale at very low prices. Country merchants will find it their interest to call, as the subscriber flatters himself he will give general satisfaction. N. B. Hats of any shape or quality made to order at the shortest notice. (feb 11—2m*

J. B. WOOD,

No. 42 SPRUCE STREET,

Near the